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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

WHEN FOCH WRESTED THE INITIATIVE from Ludendorff he reversed the situation on the whole Western Front, in the opinion of many observers. Even Captain Norregaard, described by the New York *Evening Sun* as "the Swedish military critic of well-known German leanings," writes that "July 15 may perhaps be reckoned as the turning-point of the war." "The big thing in the successful counter-offensive launched by the French with American assistance," affirms the New York *Globe*, "is that it marks the turning of the tide. The waters now flow Berlinward—have ceased to seep their way toward Paris or the Channel ports." "Not since the beginning of the war has there been a more sudden change than has now taken place," notes the New York *Evening Post*. "This is only a slight foretaste of victory," remarks the Newark *News*, "but the flavor is mighty sweet." In Germany the Wolff Bureau assures its readers that the German forces retreated across the Marne only because they had accomplished their original purpose, which was "to force the French to open the long-expected counter-attack near Reims." And Ludendorff, according to Paul Ayres Rockwell, a Chicago *Daily News* correspondent with the French armies, "seeks to explain the bloody defeat inflicted on the armies of von Boehm, von Einem, and von Mudra by stating that the Allies have thrown into the conflict troops belonging to all races and nations, including Senegalese, Moroccans, Tunisians, Americans, American negroes, Australians, Italians, and English." As a matter of fact, Mr. Rockwell says, more than 70 per cent. of the troops fighting under Generals Mangin, Degoutte, de Mitry, Berthelot, and Gouraud were native-born French troops. The Berlin *Tageszeitung* admits that the Germans find themselves "placed before a new situation which will make great demands on our troops"; but it adds philosophically: "The only thing is to break the fighting forces of the enemy. Whether this is by our offensive or defensive actions is the same to us." And at the same time the German Government sends out by way of Spain another of its characteristically impossible "peace feelers."

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QUENTIN ROOSEVELT,

The youngest son of Colonel Roosevelt, who was killed in an air-battle over the German lines on July 14. A personal sketch of Lieutenant Roosevelt appears on page 52.

It is easy to expect too much in the way of immediate military advantage from Foch's counter-offensive, "but the moral benefits can not well be overestimated," declares the New York *World*, which goes on to say:

> "Until Foch struck the German flank between Soissons and Château Thierry on July 17 there had been no Allied offensive worthy of the name since the battle of Cambrai. From the beginning of the great German attack in March, the Allies had been fighting wholly on the defensive. Four German offensives had worn themselves out, but the gains in territory, in prisoners, in food, and in war-material had been enormous.
>
> "Altho there have been numerous expressions of disappointment in Germany at the failure of the General Staff to gain a decisive victory, nobody seems to have regarded this failure as meaning more than a prolongation of the war. It was evident that the Allies could still fight on the defensive, but the British morale was broken, the French were discouraged and disappointed, the Americans had been unable to throw a sufficient number of troops into the field to restore the balance, and victory was only a question of time. This has been the theme of the whole German press, and in those matters the German press are usually a faithful index to the mind of the German people, who believe what their rulers want them to believe. All that was needed was to hold fast and the 'field-gray heroes' would soon see the thing through.
>
> "Suddenly the situation changes overnight. Foch demonstrates that the Allies have not lost the initiative, and that they can launch a vast counter-offensive on their own terms without regard to the German advance. The German armies that seemed to have Reims almost in their grasp are compelled to throw in their reserves against the triumphant French and American forces. The French are found to be fighting with all of their old invincible spirit, and the raw, worthless Americans turn out to be shock troops of the first quality.
>
> "The relation of the contending forces is instantly reversed, and from a German point of view Foch's counter-offensive must be the most dramatic and startling surprize since the first battle of the Marne in September, 1914."

Ludendorff, who, according to the Paris *Matin*, recently succeeded von Hindenburg as Chief of Staff, has been clearly outgeneraled by Foch, our editorial observers declare. His Marne-Champagne drive, which in length of front and numbers involved promised to surpass all its predecessors in the great German offensive of 1918, was in two days wrecked and turned into a defensive action, while in a week the whole Marne salient, the most important ground gained by the Germans in this year's campaign, was doomed. His losses in this salient in eight days, according to an Associated Press dispatch, amounted to 180,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners, and great quantities of guns and munitions. The ground lost by the Germans in this time, according to General March, "about equals that gained by them on the Flanders front in April." Their losses in prisoners, guns, and material, says Frank H. Simonds, military expert of the New York *Tribune*, "are the greatest in German military history." And the smallness of the price paid for this victory is indicated by the statement that during the first week of our counter-offensive the number of unwounded German prisoners taken exceeded the total casualties of the Allied troops. What the Allied armies had accomplished in the first ten days is thus summed up by Edwin L. James, a New York *Times* correspondent with the American Army in France:

GENERAL MANGIN,

Who led the Franco-American drive south of Soissons.

"They have met the vaunted drive of the foe and put him well back across the Marne; they have hammered back his beastly claws, clutching at Châlons and Reims and eventually Paris; they have thrown back his front between Soissons and Château Thierry, where it was nearest to the French capital; they have put the Germans on the defensive for the first time in more than a year, and the presence in the present battle of troops brought from the army of General von Arnim in Flanders promises to break up the planned drive against the British.

"They have done more—they have broken up the plans the German High Command decided on last March for drive after drive which should win the war this year. They have made certain that the Allied armies can do more than hold the Germans until next year, when the Americans and French and British and Italians will turn the tide in no uncertain way. They have shown that the Germans can not win.

"It is a long way from the Marne to the Rhine, but Foch and Pershing and Pétain and Haig know the roads."

The second battle of the Marne, writes a Paris correspondent of the same paper, "has not only lifted deadly anxiety from the heart of France, but has converted what was formerly a calm, logical faith that sooner or later victory was assured into a positive conviction that the end is now in sight." "General Foch," says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris dated July 24, "holds the initiative on all the battle-fronts, and it is believed it will take the Germans at least two or three months to get up another full-dress offensive." "And meanwhile," this dispatch adds, "American troops continue to land." "Surveying the whole world-wide field of struggle," writes Judson C. Welliver, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe*, "men who have never been given to undue optimism, who have avoided underrating the Hun or overestimating the forces against him, to-day consider seriously the possibility of victorious peace by Christmas of 1919." The turning of the tide on the Western Front, Mr. Welliver goes on to say, "is already beginning to have effects in the neutral countries which can not be fully understood in this country because there is inadequate realization of the extent to which they have been terrorized by Germany, or of the value which their economic support has been to the Central Powers." To quote further:

"In Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland the governments have been, without exception, more complaisant toward Germany than the mass of national opinion justified. The governments felt their responsibility to save their peoples from a fate like Poland's, and the people, tho chafing, accepted the situation. The people have been ready for two years at least to make their real opinions felt whenever they should see the first dawn of a day promising victory for civilization, and they are seeing it now.

"Without any ostensible change of policy by the governments, every one of these countries will assume a less benevolent attitude toward Germany, just in proportion as it becomes safe to allow real feelings to rule. This has been realized for a long time, especially in England.

"It was foreshadowed in the discussions between England and Holland regarding the transport of military supplies through Holland for Germany and in Sweden at the time of the last elections. Germany will lose more through the shifting opinion of these neutral states than she can possibly gain by the subjugation and looting of Russia. . . . . . .

GENERAL GOURAUD,

Who smothered the German offensive east of Reims.

"Germany hopes to use Russia and the Near East as supply depots and to maintain her declining civilian man-power. She will fail, for no one wishes to sell to Germany on credit, or to go to Germany, the horror land, and the German defeat in France makes it safe to refuse. Thus not by square miles recovered is the value of the successful Foch offensive to be measured."

"Germany has not a friend in the world," agrees *The Globe* editorially. And it goes on to say:

"Hollanders, Danes, Norwegians, Finns, Letts, and Poles grind their teeth at thought of her. The aristocratic rulers of Sweden, fearing for their own privileges, do not want her beaten, but the Swedish masses think otherwise. Even in the German cantons of Switzerland the preponderant sentiment is pro-Ally. In Spain, despite a powerful *camarilla*, the King and Ramonones, with the approval of most Spaniards, despite traditional dislike of Great Britain, have been on the verge of declaring war. The fates of Belgium and Roumania, heroic but able to achieve nothing, have spread terror. It did not look as if Germany could be beaten, and if she was not, how heavy would be her hand against weak countries!

"The recognition in practically all countries that Germany has failed is already producing results. It seems safer than it was to let the heart speak. A great change in opinion is reported in Sweden and Holland. Even the made-in-Germany Finnish Government is beginning to show independence, and the Finnish agent here is moved to deny that Finland is anti-Ally. We may expect the Poles to look up, and the German-appointed council to be less abject. In Russia, a nominal neutral, it has been evident that one of the reasons for the Russian betrayal, base but understandable, has been the belief that Germany would win and that the time for *sauve qui peut* had arrived. A fundamental change in the bearing of neutral countries is likely to be the consequence of the second battle of the Marne."

But it is premature to conclude that we have yet succeeded completely in wresting the initiative from the enemy on the whole front, warns Major-General Sir Frederick B. Maurice, in a London dispatch to the New York *Times*. This British authority goes on to say:

"The German General Staff and the military party in Germany have committed themselves so completely to the policy of obtaining a military decision on the Western Front that they are quite certain, if they are given a chance, to make desperate efforts to save their faces. Whether Foch is strong enough yet to enable him to prevent the enemy from getting such a chance remains to be seen.

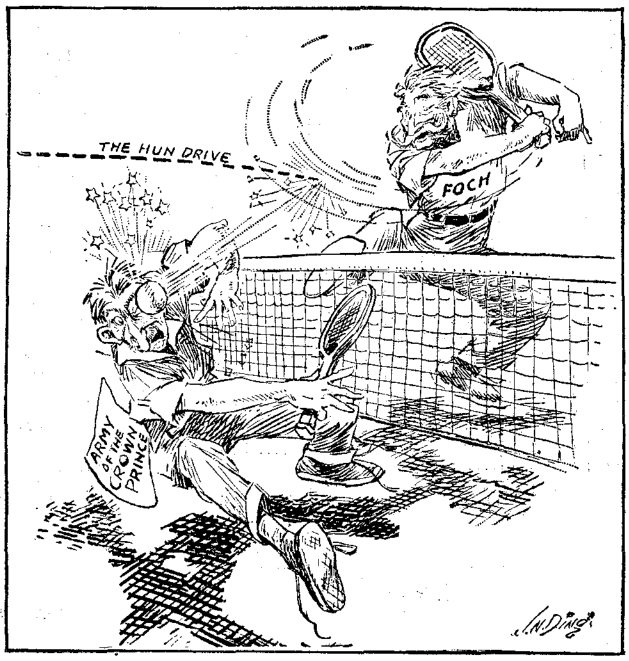
"In any event the situation has been so enormously improved by what has happened during the last few days that it can now be only to our advantage if the enemy is forced to listen to the councils of despair and attempts to improve his position by another offensive. For even if he were to make considerable gains of ground it is no longer possible for him to end this year's campaign by leaving us in a position of such embarrassment as would have opened the road for an effective peace offensive. Further, if he does try to attack again he will, at best, end the year with his armies in the West completely exhausted, while the American troops will still be pouring steadily into France.

"Therefore, from every point of view we may, without extravagance and without expecting impossibilities from it, regard Foch's counter-attack as the turning-point in the campaign of 1918."

Will Foch keep the initiative? On the answer to this question, notes Frank H. Simonds, turns the future course of the campaign of 1918. Weighing the probabilities, he writes in the New York *Tribune:*

"Either Foch or Ludendorff, it would seem, must strike soon again. Foch has the first chance by reason of his immediate success. Ludendorff, on the other hand, has the greater need to resume the offensive to save the morale of the German armies, and even more that of the German people, since it is plain that on the present showing hope of decisive success in this decisive year is practically extinguished. . . . . . .

"Despite the stiffening of German resistance north of the Marne, there is little reason to doubt that German retreat will go to the Vesle and result in the extinction of the 'Paris front.' But Ludendorff is now in a position, by paying a price in casualties as a result of retaining an awkward position, to postpone the actual evacuation until he is able to strike elsewhere and distract the attention of the German people from a field of past defeat to a scene of possible contemporary success. And this is the most familiar of all German methods, employed over and over again.


THE HUN DRIVE
FOCH
ARMY OF THE CROWN PRINCE

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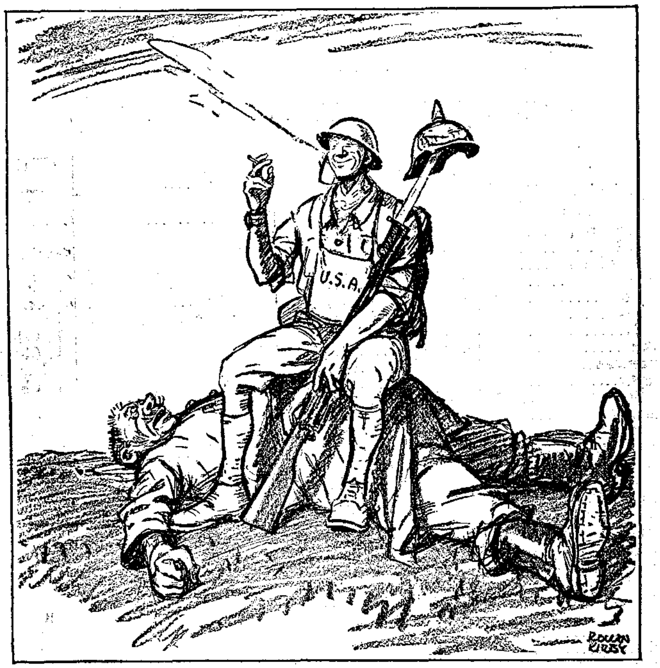
JUST LIKE THAT.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

"Therefore, we must look for a new Ludendorff stroke elsewhere—since the conditions between Soissons and Reims almost prohibit a new venture there; unless Foch, with a better chance, imitates Joffre's strategy after the first battle of the Marne, as he has employed it in the second conflict, and makes the first move. . . . . .



THE END OF A PERFECT DAY.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

"But we should not be surprized if Foch adopts the course he evidently prescribed for Diaz after the recent Piave victory and awaits new American troops and still better opportunities before undertaking an offensive on the scale that is now demanded —if there is to be a new offensive.

"Such a course would be the more easily explicable since the failure of the last two German efforts seems to prove that Allied defensive tactics have at last overtaken and distanced the famous and temporarily effective Hutier system of attack. Moreover, if Foch does not attack—and he need not—Ludendorff must, for time runs ever more and more heavily against him."

In the long weeks between the beginning of the German offensive on March 21 and the launching of Foch's counter-offensive on July 17, we learn from a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times*, there were many in France who murmured impatiently, "Why doesn't Foch attack?" But, as this correspondent says:

"With Foch alone, however, was the knowledge of all the real facts of the situation. Several of these facts might have caused a panic had they been allowed to become generally known, and only the future will reveal to the world in general how critical, almost desperate, was the Allied position at more than one juncture.

"General Foch knew that in spite of all appearances the only possible policy was to wait. To every impatient minister, who, while abating none of his confidence in the Generalissimo, yet failed to see the facts truly as did the great soldier who was strong enough to refrain from all attempt at spectacular advertisement, Foch answered: '*Attendez, attendez*' (wait, wait).

"The Germans, with characteristic psychological blundering, mistook Foch's patient logic for inherent weakness. France, their muddle-headed and always overrated intelligence service told them, was down and out and had no longer men to fight for her nor generals to lead them. German scorn of France, based on bought and poorly paid for 'intelligence,' was one of the great factors Foch relied on to lead them into the fatal blunder which, beginning last week, landed the flower of their armies in the desperately critical situation in which they find themselves."

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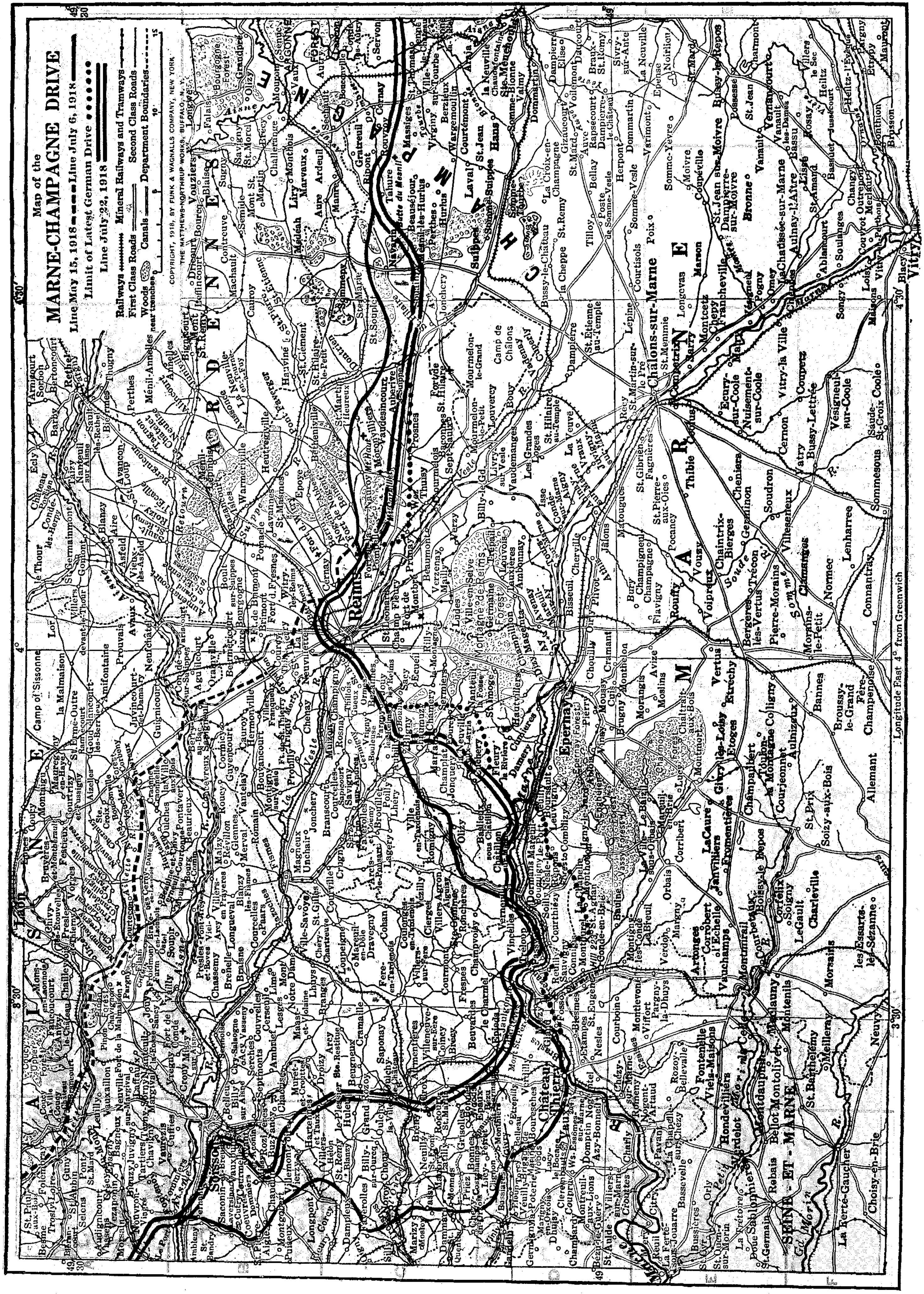
Map of the
MARNE-CHAMPAGNE DRIVE
Line May 15, 1918
Line July 6, 1918
Limit of Latest German Drive
Line July 22, 1918
Railways
Mineral Railways and Tramways
First Class Roads
Second Class Roads
Woods
Canals
Department Boundaries
near trenches
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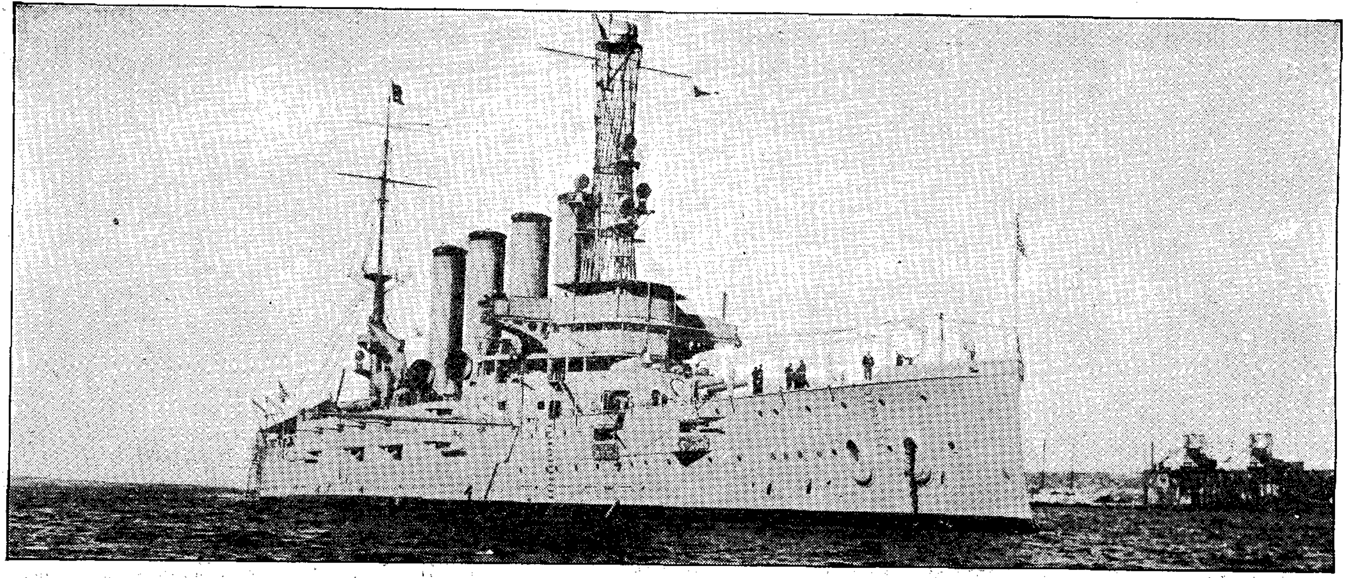
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.
AISNE
ARDENNES
MARNE
SEINE-ET-MARNE
Reims
Soissons
Château Thierry
Epernay
Châlons-sur-Marne
Vitry
Longitude East 4° from Greenwich



U. S. CRUISER *SAN DIEGO*, SUNK BY TORPEDO, MINE, OR INTERNAL EXPLOSION, JULY 19. SIX MEN WERE LOST.

THE "U"-BOAT'S EFFORT TO TERRIFY US

NO NEW DANGER is raised by the reappearance of German submarines along the American coast, this time within three or four miles of Cape Cod, says the Boston *Transcript*, and "certainly the American public will not for one moment play into the hands of the German purpose by clamoring for any least diversion of whatever strength the Navy needs to maintain the lines of troop movement or by counseling any withdrawal of American ships from the active war-zone." *The Transcript* has pretty accurately diagnosed the sentiment of the country, and it must be a grim disappointment to the All-Highest, for he had made up his mind to teach us just where we belong by giving us a dose of his famous submarine mixture. Listen to what the Germans thought they were going to do. The semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* was quite sure we would get hysterical, and wrote anent the reappearance of the submarines:

"The immediate effects are likely to be found mainly in the disturbance of harbor traffic, in the holding back of aircraft, in the strengthening of the coast defense by ships which must be newly commissioned or by ships which must be withdrawn from other activities. Above all, there will be a repetition of what happened in the Spanish-American War; every coast town will appeal for the protection of a war-ship, and it will be impossible to refuse this protection if great public uneasiness is to be avoided. It seems doubtful whether America can give this protection even by recalling war-ships from European waters."

To read the Austrian papers one would think that American waters were teeming with *U*-boats, that the whole American coast was blockaded, and that all Atlantic traffic had been made impossible. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* has this torrent of eloquence:

"America, under the whip of the submarines, America with a weakened fleet, America demobilized and hampered by ever-increasing losses—that country would be incapable of the act of salvation which the Entente expects from it. The whole world will follow eagerly the work of the German sailors. Upon their torpedo-tubes depends, perhaps, a part of the decision of the war."

One of the reasons why the Germans are pinning their faith to the submarines for American use is the invincible belief that we are far too stupid and thick to originate any antisubmarine devices. Captain von Kühlwetter, the inspired writer of the German Admiralty Press Bureau, naively admits in the *Kölnische Zeitung* that the English have succeeded in effectively checking the submarine, but he is quite certain that we will never have intelligence to do the same:

"In the blockade areas around England the defense has undoubtedly developed into a well-considered system which does not, indeed, master our submarines, but it does hamper them. There can, of course, be no question of such a system in American waters. The Americans have no experience and the apparatus can not simply be transplanted—quite apart from the fact that it remains just as important in European waters as it has been hitherto. Moreover, the United States, with a proper appreciation of the money to be earned, have sent to Europe their whole production of defensive craft—not that it has always been fit to use. It seems that America has also sent to Europe most of the few serviceable destroyers that she possest, so it may be well understood that there is a thoroughly promising possibility for the submarine war."

After all this bombast, it is refreshing to turn to the New York *Tribune*, which sees the "submarine menace" in its true proportion. It remarks:

"There was laughter for the gods in the news from the Cape Cod front, surely the immortal joke of the war. Even the brutality, the wanton viciousness of the attack, fade before its absurdity, the ridiculous futility of the thing. The Imperial German Navy engages in a terrific combat with—four scows! 'We have met the enemy and they are ours—one Lehigh Valley tug, four scows!' It is enough to make a grand admiral tear out his beard.

"Terrorization? Ask the automobile loads of Cape-Codders who watched the show from the dunes! Ask Jack Ainslie, the eleven-year-old son of Captain Ainslie, of the barge *Lansford*, waving his American flag at the *U*-boat as the shells went skipping by! Guarantee a few such movie scenes to any beach, and its fortune would be made.

"A child with a 'mad' on is the nearest thing to this *U*-boat's tactics; say, a child locked up in a room for punishment who vents his wrath on the only enemy available by upsetting the chairs and pulling the covers off the crib. Sent out to get transports, sent out to get supply-ships, this submarine, like its predecessors, failed of its goal and had to vent its wrath on something, anything, that could be shelled by very angry German gunners and, in time, sunk."

The Boston *Globe* shows a certain tenderness for the lost scows, but thinks on the whole that the gentle little *U*-boats are doing us a real service:

"Loss of coal-barges and ocean-tugs is not negligible. They are none too many for our industrial needs. Loss of an armored cruiser is far more serious. But it must be said and said again that, while such exploits may provide more acceptable reading for the German public than the war-dispatches, and may win an iron cross for the *U*-boat commander, they will in themselves neither avert nor postpone Germany's day of defeat.

"Germany can not afford to send her *U*-boats across the Atlantic simply to wreak vengeance on our coastwise coal fleet. Trained crews, skilled commanders, have become too few for such a venture. On this side of the ocean they can serve only two purposes of real value. The one is to attack the 'bridge of boats,' the steady flow of transports and cargo ships from American ports to those of Britain and France. The other is to create a public panic that would cause a diversion of our Naval program. . . . . . .

"The *U*-boat's visit should do us more good than harm, if we will take the lesson aright. It should be a recruiting sergeant to whip every ounce of energy to its war-duty. It should drive home the truth that waste is treason, whether of money or time or material; that industrial idleness is neglect of duty; that failure to do our part in the work of winning the war, whatever part it may be, is desertion under fire.

"The American offensive is not confined to the battle-line in France. We are all in it. The *U*-boat's guns sound anew the call to arms."

There is some doubt as to whether the *U*-boats were really responsible for the loss of the *San Diego*. The Philadelphia *Press* takes it for granted that they did the deed, but thinks that we may pay as little attention to this latest "submarine menace" as we did to the Kaiser's previous little picnic in May:

"Hundreds of thousands of soldiers were safely transported across the Atlantic while the submarines were operating in American waters toward the end of May and in the earlier part of June. The Government was not then stampeded into the panicky withdrawal of our cruisers and destroyers from European waters. Such an act would have been playing the enemy's game. Similarly, the policy in the present situation will be guided by the larger interests. But let no one forget that the war of 'frightfulness' is at our gates and that the soldiers in France are fighting against the foe that menaces America at home."

In the opinion of the Boston *Herald* and the New York *Evening Post*, despite the *San Diego* and the scows, the submarine in the Atlantic has been an utter failure because it has not succeeded in preventing the flow of our troops to Europe.

THE STRIKE PROFITEER

THE WORKINGMAN WHO STRIKES to-day "may not be a pro-German," but, observes the Atchison *Globe*, "he acts like one." That 7,000 machinists in New York and 31,000 workers in New England should have gone on strike while our soldiers were winning an Allied victory in France and a German *U*-boat was shelling our coast, drew from Senator Thomas (Dem., Col.) the declaration that such action is "profiteering in the worse sense; securing more money from the Government and suspending production." To strike at such a time is to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and the strikers, in the Colorado Senator's opinion, "injure our cause in a manner more actual and more terrible than have the disloyalists." Many of these strikers demand higher wages. Yet, says the New York *Evening Sun*, "investigation of living costs and wages in Bridgeport, Conn., shows an average increase of earnings of over eighty-one per cent. as against increase of living prices of only sixty-one per cent.," and this it believes to be generally true in all industrial centers. Why, it asks, should one hear of so many strikes, "including over 350 important machine shops in New Jersey, nearly all engaged in necessary war-work," as well as trouble in many shipyards? "Is it economic necessity, or Government bungling, foreign propaganda, or a tendency toward industrial Bolshevikism?" None of these seems to furnish an answer which satisfies the perplexed editor, who knows that the average American workman is patriotic, proof against enemy propaganda, and earning wages running ahead of living costs.

Nor is the Newark *News*, published at the center of the northern New Jersey manufacturing district, any better able to explain this latest epidemic of strikes. It can not reconcile the machinists' strike with the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, and it makes an eloquent appeal to the New Jersey machinists to return to work. It tells them that they "must either work to produce the munitions of war or wilfully forfeit advantage to the Central Powers." While labor "might reasonably be called upon to shoulder part of the sacrifice" demanded by this war for freedom, as a matter of fact "the machinists have nothing to lose by returning to work"—

"The War Department and the Navy Department each have adjustment machinery, and no recourse has been had to them. They represent the Government, and the Government has adopted and is applying policies toward labor in war-work that are highly favorable to labor because they guarantee a decent standard of living and a generous living wage. And in case, for any reason, the machinists prefer to go to the National War Labor Board, or in case mediation by the foregoing agencies fails, the Board, which has dealt effectively with similar controversies elsewhere, will dispose of this case in the broadest and fairest spirit with a retroactive award."

The News reminds the striking machinists that those of them who are able-bodied and of selective-service age "enjoy a double immunity—first, immunity from service, and, secondly, immunity from the hard pressure of competition for wages." "Go back," it calls, making this final plea to the machinists:

"You are not merely blest with assurance of fair play, not merely encouraged by the knowledge that your work is essential, you are inspired—if you are men—with the realization that every turn of your tools is a stroke for victory and a new world."

Bitter feeling is bound to be aroused, says the Springfield *Republican*, by the news of strikes "so utterly devoid of justification as some of these seem to be." "Strikes in war-industries which are irresponsible in conception and wanton in the outbreak" deserve the severest condemnation from public opinion. But, adds *The Republican*, "this is far from saying that employers who provoke labor into shop hostilities by illiberal and discriminatory rules and regulations should escape the same swift condemnation of the people." The Massachusetts paper reminds us that we instantly hear of every isolated strike in the war-industries, while we seldom stop to think of the enormous war-production in which millions of workers are constantly engaged. It notes the Federal Fuel Administrator's recent warm tribute to the bituminous coal-miners who brought production past the 13,000,000-ton mark in the second week of July, and the exceptional efforts of diligent and patriotic workers in so many shipyards. And we read further in this editorial discussion of "Labor and Victory":

"It is easy to be harsh in one's judgment even in the case of the strikes that occur. Why do they strike at all while the war continues? Have they no capacity for self-sacrifice for the country? These questions will be asked by many people whenever war-work anywhere is checked in the least degree by workmen dropping their tools.

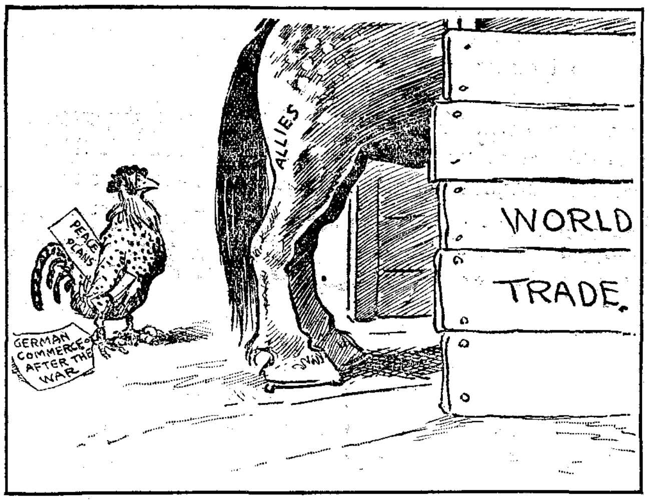
"On the other hand, let us not be unjust to labor, for in the American Army in France labor is represented by multitudes of youth upon whose gallantry and steadiness all our hopes of victory depend. No class here at home gives 100 per cent. efficiency or commits itself to 100 per cent. of sacrifice in the winning of the war. Why demand it of the wage-earners or the labor unions?

"Simply because of its organization and its machinery of leadership, however, labor enjoys an exceptional opportunity to contribute to the winning of the war. This is the first great war in history in which labor has been organized unto an economic unit, and that is the reason for some special war-problems to-day which were never encountered by governments in previous wars. But there can be gains even more than losses to the national strength by reason of this organization, if the opportunity be accepted to promote labor's contribution. This is a task especially for the leadership of organized labor. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that in no way can labor be advantaged after the war so much as by the whole-hearted acceptance of its opportunity for loyal service to the nation during the war. Let labor splendidly do its part in bringing victory and its future influence will expand beyond the dreams of its prophets. . . . .

"Labor and victory are inseparable; nay more, the one may command the other, and thus it may control the fate of the world."

TO PUT GERMANY OUT OF BUSINESS

NO DECLARATION since the one that put the United States in the war has been read with such painful attention in Germany, remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, as the recent statement of the British Minister of Blockade that the twenty-four Allied nations—twenty-five now, with Honduras—form virtually an economic as well as a military combination. Reports from neutral capitals long ago revealed the fact that the problem of resurrecting her foreign trade is one of the biggest worries gnawing at the hearts of Germany's leaders. For four years, as one editor notes, "behind every vision of victory that has dazzled the German mind there has been visible the perturbing shadow of a coming economic struggle as pitiless as war itself." And the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "while officially there is yet in existence no actual economic league of the nations associated in the war against the Central Powers, Lord Robert Cecil was within the bounds of truth in calling the attention of the masters of Germany, as he did, to the potentiality of the economic antagonism of these nations after the war to German trade and industry." As this influential New England paper goes on to say:



SAID THE ROOSTER TO THE HORSE—"Let's agree not to step on each other's toes."

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"The possession of new territory, cities, and inland seas like the Black and the Baltic, will not insure to Germany the quick economic rehabilitation when peace comes that her leaders so keenly desire and count upon. Germany must soon have unimpeded access to the raw materials of the world's market, to America's cotton and copper, and to the rubber and wool and leather of the British Empire, in order to restore her industries to a flourishing basis. The control of such raw materials by the present foes of Germany, especially by the British and the Americans, can not be shaken by German military victories in Europe, and in this fact lies a tremendous asset of the associated nations. Here is something to bargain with, if the coming peace is to be a bargain-counter affair with Belgium held as a 'pawn' by the Kaiser and a third of European Russia held as a conquest for Teutonic traders and pedlers. . . . . . .

"It remains for the non-German world, therefore, under the leadership of the English-speaking nations, to organize an economic league against the Central Empires in case the military fortunes of war should prevent us from bringing Germany to accept the terms upon which the free and democratic peoples could base a peace of security and sincere reconciliation. . . . . .

"The clearest and soberest minds in Germany, as well as the great merchants and exporters, the manufacturers and bankers, are becoming gradually conscious of the strong economic position sure to be held by Germany's enemies when the nations lay down their arms. The advantage of economic position is one to be made use of while the war still rages; an economic 'offensive,' like that of Lord Robert Cecil, is good tactics in educating Berlin concerning the possibilities of the ultimate economic defensive on the part of the associated nations. Germany's rulers can not realize too soon that even such a peace as the war-lords have been striving for can not possibly place the world commercially and economically at their feet."

Owing to the British command of the sea, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* reminds us, "the outbreak of the war automatically wiped out a German export trade valued in 1913 at $2,400,000,000." It would be within the power of such an economic league as Lord Robert Cecil indicates to make a great part of this loss permanent. But this power will only be exercised, it seems, against a Germany that persists in clinging to false gods. In his message to Congress on December 4, President Wilson suggested that if after the war the German people "continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world," it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of the nations or to free economic intercourse. Says Lord Robert:

"There is but one obstacle to this economic Association of Nations. That obstacle is Germany—the Germany described by President Wilson in the words which I have already quoted—a Germany living 'under ambitious and intriguing masters.' You have seen the provisions of her commercial treaties in the East, and with all the groups of peoples from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. Her economic policy toward these groups is absolutely contrary to our principles. That policy began by systematic and lawless plundering in Poland, in the Ukraine, and elsewhere. Now everywhere she has legalized this blunder by placing the weaker nations under onerous commercial tribute to herself. On Lithuania she has imposed her coinage. From Roumania and the Ukraine she has exacted a guaranty of supplies irrespective of their own needs and at flagrantly unjust rates of compensation. She has appropriated the natural resources of Roumania in the form of a lease to German corporations. On Russia, Finland, and the Ukraine she has imposed unfair and one-sided tariff arrangements. The people of Finland, in fact, find now that their liberties have been bartered away in an agreement signed secretly in Berlin, and it is actually being proposed that thousands of Finns should be deported to work for German masters.

"Having established control over the Dardanelles and the Baltic, Germany has now brought under her own control the third great highway of European trade—the Danube—by destroying the International Commission, which had long become an established organ of European polity, and now, in order that there may not be any mistake as to the significance of these acts, her Foreign Minister has declared that this Roumanian treaty in particular will be made the precedent and foundation for the economic terms to be demanded by the Central Powers at the general peace. The significance of this declaration is evident from von Kühlmann's own words, that 'the damages Roumania will have to pay will amount to a very considerable sum in the long run, sums which perhaps do not very substantially differ from that which might presumably have been obtained by officially demanding a war-indemnity.'

"Economic independence and free choice are the last things which Germany will ever allow to the peoples within her reach. So long as this is the policy of Germany, how can we admit her to membership in the Free Association of Nations to which we already belong? Before she can claim rights for herself she must convince us that she acknowledges and will respect the rights of others. Before we can offer her any participation in our resources she must release her victims from the economic slavery that she has imposed upon them. While the war continues we must take as measures of war all the steps required to destroy the economic basis of her military effort.

"When peace is restored the place of Germany in the commonwealth of nations will be determined by the test established by President Wilson. If she abandons her old ways and her restless and aggressive policy, if she ceases to use economic policies as a preparation for further war, we shall not be slow to recognize the change. The sacrifices for which this war has called are too great and too bitter to permit of our neglecting the President's warning that a complete change of mind and purpose in her government are the necessary preliminaries to her admission to participation in our economic partnerships.

"Neither the United States nor the British Empire has pursued or will pursue any selfish policy. The preoccupations of our internal reconstruction will never blind us to the obligations which we owe to our associates, or limit the fulness and frankness of our discussions with them. There must be no jealousy between us, and no suspicions. I hope the time is not far off

> when we shall meet round the council board to discuss in detail the Economic Association which will combine the resources of the civilized world in the joint work of reconstruction and the restoration of prosperity."

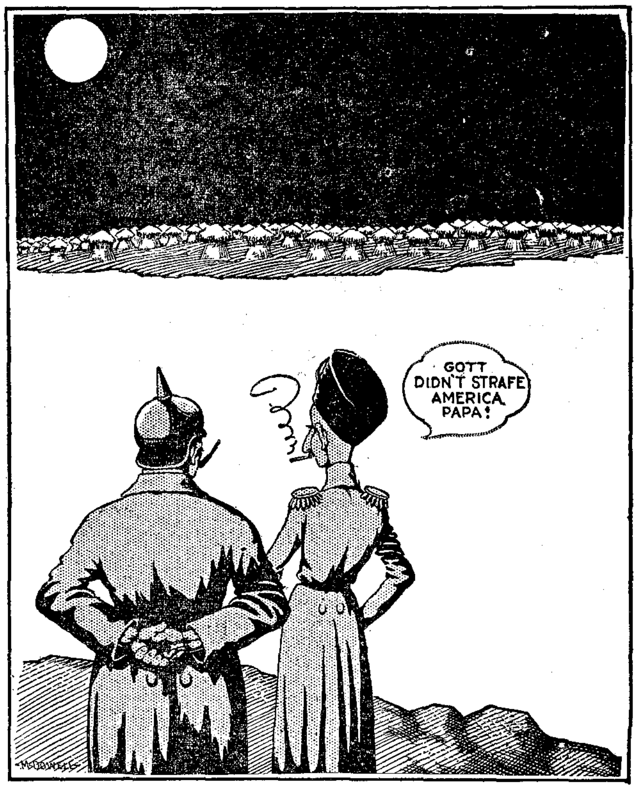
But in the meantime, Lord Robert reminds us, "it is still essential that we should forestall the aggressive efforts of the Central Powers to use their money to snatch on the morning after the war the raw materials needed for the reconstruction of the peoples in the Western and Eastern theaters of war whom they have themselves despoiled." The idea, remarks the Newark *News*, "is to prevent German trade domination precisely as we are fighting German political and military domination—to shut the doors of commerce and prevent Germany from any hope of capitalizing her loot in Russia and Roumania; to bar her out until she is willing to give over her exclusive ideas of domination." As to Germany's chances of realizing promptly on Russia's resources, the New York *New Republic* has this to say:

> "Will not Germany have access to the great Russian markets, in spite of any agreement the Allies may make among themselves? And will she not be able, through Russia, to draw upon the Asiatic trade? In a measure, yes. But Russian trade, we must remember, is more roseate in prospect than in the actuality. Russia has vast natural resources, especially agricultural, and a vast population. These are the preconditions of a thriving trade. Russia is, however, disorganized and inefficient. She will produce, at best, only a surplus of food-products, and these can be of great value to German economic life only if they can be shipped to the markets of the Allies. Russia will afford a sound basis for German prosperity only if the Germans may occupy the position of middlemen, drawing raw materials from overseas to work up for the Russian market, and paying for them with Russian supplies shipped to maritime markets. This the Germans themselves recognize. In the huge volume of current economic discussion in Germany, prospectuses of Russian gains play a relatively small part. What the German economic statesmen are now revolving are plans for forcing the Allies to grant them their old place in the traffic of the world."

It goes without saying, concludes this weekly, "that the formation of an Allied economic league provides the statesmen of the Allies with a powerful weapon of negotiation," and that it is "vitally necessary to the world as an instrument of reconstruction."

If all the nations save Russia and Roumania could be held in a solid economic union against the Teutonic Powers, Germany would be defeated, says the New York *Tribune*, even if her armies were not. But it fears this can not now be done:

> "If Germany is given time to consolidate the vast resources of Russia and develop that enormous territory and population as its own, it will have trading and economic possibilities almost equal to that of all the rest of Europe. To something less than 140 millions at present under the Teutonic dominion it would add not less than 150 millions and a territory the least developed and the most susceptible to quick development of perhaps any to be found on the globe. With Germany in that position it is evident that all of the neutral nations could not be forced to set up a trade wall against her. The profit of exchanges with her would be too great.
>
> "In a word, since the collapse of Russia the idea of the 'economic victory' has become a dream."


GOTT DIDN'T STRAFE AMERICA, PAPA!
McDOWELL

HARVEST-TIME.
—McDowell in the St. Louis *Republic*.

WHAT OUR FOOD-SAVING HAS DONE

WE ARE "EATING AT THE COMMON TABLE" with the people of the Allied nations, to use President Wilson's apt phrase, and we are assured by those who can speak with the authority of certain knowledge that by dividing our abundance with our friends we have kept them in the fight and undismayed, while hunger stalks abroad in the lands of our foes. When the late Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller, heard early last winter that the American wheat surplus had been used up, he cabled despondently to Mr. Hoover: "We are beaten; the war is over." But wheatless days and war-breads enabled us to send promptly across the Atlantic 20,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat from the stock held for our own needs. By September, it is estimated, we shall have sent abroad 150,000,000 bushels obtained from the voluntary savings of our people. Similarly, our meatless days have kept our allies supplied with beef and pork. Now we look ahead to bumper crops and a huge increase in the numbers of that most useful animal, the pig. So that the New York *Times* would now paraphrase the Rhondda message to read: "The war is over; it has been won by your victory crops."

It is very remarkable, Sir Guy Granet, of the Allied Food Commission, tells us, "to see a whole nation denying itself all wheaten products, not because it is short, but because it wants to assist." Never before, says the New York *World*, has any nation put itself on rations "on so large a scale for the benefit of others and with so little exercise of authority." Each small family in our country, remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "loyally contributed its mite to the great cause of justice and human progress, and these mites were numberless and the aggregate was astonishing to the Allies. Thus was it possible for the united armies of the Western democracies to withstand the onslaughts of the hordes of Germany and Austria-Hungary." There is no question in the mind of the editor of the Boston *News Bureau* "that in the past year we saved many of our allies from the peril of famine defeat."

And yet, while we have done this nobody has gone hungry, comments the New York *Sun*, continuing:

> "At times some of us were not able to get the kind of bread or the cut of meat we particularly fancied. Bread has taken on a darker hue, and a few fine souls do not find it as attractive as the fine white loaf our fathers' sons and daughters ate not long ago; but our instructors in substitution have taught the bakers and the cooks how to prepare bread not only nourishing and edible, but most palatable. . . . . . .
>
> "The bakers who do great wholesale businesses have displayed remarkable ingenuity in providing new biscuits and crackers that meet all the requirements of the public. . . . . . .
>
> "In the case of meats we have been called on to give up some kinds, and this has entailed a certain amount of inconvenience; nobody that we have heard of has gone hungry, however, and many householders have discovered the virtues of meat dishes that were entirely unknown to them before."

In a recent letter to President Wilson, Mr. Hoover pointed out that the total value of our food shipments to Allied countries for their and our armies, the civilian population, Belgian relief, and the Red Cross amounted to about $1,400,000,000, for the last fiscal year. Shipments of meats, fats, and dairy products were as follows:

	Pounds.
Fiscal year, 1916-17	2,166,500,000
Fiscal year, 1917-18	3,011,100,000
Increase	844,600,000

"Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger in number than the year before, and particularly in hogs; they were probably less"; so, as Mr. Hoover points out, "the increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers." Our shipments of cereal and cereal products have been:

	Bushels.
Fiscal year, 1916-17	259,900,000
Fiscal year, 1917-18	340,800,000
Increase	80,900,000

The total shipment of wheat from our last harvest was about 141,000,000 bushels, with 13,900,000 of rye, a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. Mr. Hoover notes a remarkable achievement in connection with the wheat shipments:

"Since the urgent request of the Allied Food Controllers early in the year for a further shipment of 75,000,000 bushels from our 1917 wheat than originally planned, we shall have shipped to Europe, or have *en route*, nearly 85,000,000 bushels. At the time of this request our surplus was already more than exhausted.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry over and a surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf. This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop we had available from net carry over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore, our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

The effort and sacrifice made by our people to do this are more fully appreciated when we consider that last year's wheat crop was a small one and that the corn failed to mature properly. Mr. Hoover concludes his letter with these words of warm appreciation of the people who have made up the army of which he has been the commanding general:

"I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that, in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere, all of these people, joined together against Germany, have come through into sight of the coming harvest, not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship. The European Allies have been compelled to sacrifice more than our own people, but we have not failed to load every steamer since the delays of the storm months of last winter.

"Our contributions to this end could not have been accomplished without effort and sacrifice, and it is a matter for further satisfaction that it has been accomplished voluntarily and individually. It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating-places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

Mr. Hoover is now in England as "the outward and visible sign of unity of command on the Allied food front," to quote the Newark *News*. His special mission is to help establish a common food front among the Allies. At a luncheon given in honor of Mr. Hoover by the Lord Mayor of London, J. Austen Chamberlain told of Britain's lasting debt of gratitude to Mr. Hoover and the people of the United States. Mr. Hoover spoke most optimistically of the future. In practical results, he said, as reported in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, "we have turned the corner." Our bread loaf, he said, will improve in quality, and meat- and fat-supplies are ample, and "we can build up reserves in North America against the possibility of a short harvest next year." As he declared, "the period of our anxieties in the matter of food is in all essentials now passed." Special cause for congratulation is found by our Food Administrator when comparison is made with the situation of the enemy—

"Taking a broad view, one outstanding and dominating fact is perceived within the enemy lines, namely, hunger. And, altho a body of some 100,000 persons, comprising the dominating spirits in Germany, have been able to put against the rest of the world the forces of some 160,000,000 people, they have not been able to produce their needed food.

"The conquered people, already hungry, are being slowly but surely starved, and their loss of life through malnutrition and starvation during the period before the next harvest will be far larger than all the casualties on the Western Front."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The President's veto of $2.40 wheat seems to have gone against the grain.—*St. Louis Star.*

The crowned heads of Belgium went to England in an airplane. We suppose an "ace" took the king and queen.—*St. Louis Star.*

One of the hardest things to persuade a patriotic girl of is that it's better to be a good dish-washer than a poor ambulance-driver.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The present situation of Dr. Muck illustrates the value of the rest as an effect in music.—*Washington Star.*

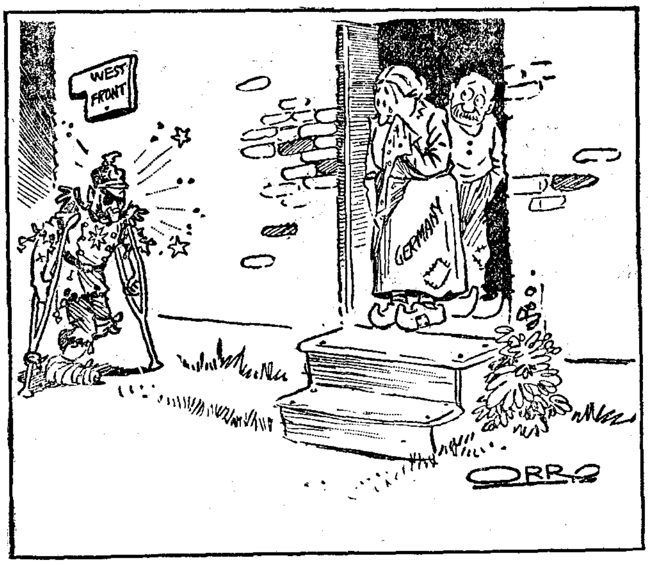
The Kaiser may still claim the distinction of having been cussed in more languages than any ruler of the past or present.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Under the work-or-fight order it might be a good idea to send our best porch-climbers to Italy to help the Alpini do some of the fighting in the Alps.—*New Orleans States.*

The German High Command has promised the German people that there shall not be another winter of war, and it begins to look as if the Allies will keep the promise.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Among the numerous things to be *verboten* when he conquers the world, the Kaiser doubtless has listed by this time the celebration of the Fourth of July as a world holiday.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

"Our victorious arms," announces the Kaiser, "have not yet succeeded in entirely breaking our enemies' will." Credit the royal Potsdammer, for once, with a thoroughly conservative statement.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*



Germany—"Poor Wilhelm, he has won another victory."

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The flower of the German Army seems to have wilted.—*New York World.*

The Germans on this occasion seem to be more advanced against than advancing.—*Newark News.*

As matters are going now, we may never find out which one of his sons the Kaiser was saving to be King of America.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

The Germans are smoking beech and cherry leaves, which probably are some improvement over German cigars.—*Kansas City Times.*

Austria asked for something to eat and Germany offered her a generalissimo.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

King George is said to look well in his $14 ready-made suit. And our idea of achievement is being able to look well in an English $14 ready-made suit.—*Newark News.*

Von Hertling's belief that the German Army will be able to obtain a decision by October may be well founded. But it will be a decision in the negative.—*Rochester Herald.*

The residents of Reims who have sent 50,000 bottles of champagne to the men who are defending that town will hear something very painful from the Anti-Saloon League one of these days.—*New York World.*

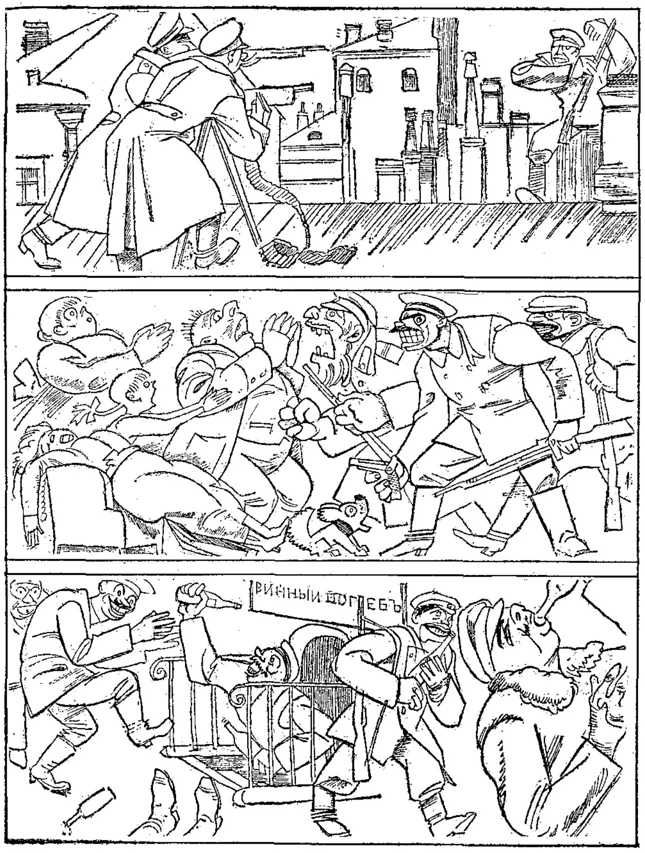
Arkansas Republicans have concluded not to put a ticket in the field this year, but to devote all their energies to winning the war. We await with breathless expectation to hear from the Vermont Democrats.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHY THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION FAILED

THE RAPTUROUS JOY with which America hailed the downfall of Czardom has changed into a bewildered horror at the excesses of the Bolsheviki, mingled with wonder that Russia, with such magnificent opportunities of democratic development, should have fallen into this Slough of Despond. The underlying reasons are now explained to us by the greatest living authority on Russia, Dr. E. J. Dillon, in his book "The Eclipse of Russia," just published by Doran, New York. Few Western observers know Russia as well as Dr. Dillon, not one knows it better, and no one has had the singular opportunities enjoyed by the Doctor in looking behind the scenes. Let him state his own qualifications:

> "I have lived and worked for years in close contact with the Liberal movement under three Czars and in various capacities as student, as graduate of two Russian faculties and universities, as professor of comparative philology at the University of Kharkof, as the author of several literary and scientific works, as leader-writer on two Russian newspapers, an editor of one, as the representative of the London *Daily Telegraph*, and adviser to my eminent friend, Count Witte" [the former Russian Premier].



THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Phase I. On the roofs.
Phase II. On the first floor.
Phase III. In the basement.

—*Novy Satirikon* (Petrograd).

Dr. Dillon's verdict is that Russia has fallen into anarchy through lack of leadership and through the political incapacity and ineptitude of every class of the population. Dealing first with the revolutionaries and social reformers, whom we in the West were once apt to lump together under the term Nihilists, he has a poor opinion of them:

> "They were anxious to get hold of the emancipated peasants and to energize them, but they had no knowledge of the people whose soul was, to use a Russian saying, a dusky forest. . . . They were aggressive atheists who took their dogmatic negations second-hand from foreign writers without verification or study. With no attainable goal, no lodestar in their strivings, no inspiring dogma to sustain them, with hardly a trace of conscience and no sense of individual duty, no cleanliness, moral or ethical, in their habits, they fancied that having fashioned a deity, they could yoke it to their *char-à-bancs* [sightseeing omnibus] and drive to a marvelous Utopia. Everybody who disagreed with them was anathema, and even those who were not actually with them were under their ban."

Turning to the *Intelligentsia*, or that section of educated people who form the backbone of the Kadet party, he writes:

> "The Liberals, or *Intelligentsia*, started from . . . an entirely false conception of the terms of the problem. Mere doctrinaires, and moving far apart from the popular currents, they operated with borrowed theories and assumed that what was true, say, of France, would hold good in Russia. . . . They entirely misunderstood the ideals and strivings of the peasantry. In their own political organization they had enlisted neither peasant nor workingman as members, and yet they came forward as the authorized spokesman of both . . . Britain and France took the Liberals, who subsequently became the Kadets, as their advisers, and made support of the Kadets the corner-stone of their Russian policy. Messrs. Miliukoff, Gutchkoff, Rodzianko, and their friends were oracles whose utterances were eagerly sought after and whose counsels were generally followed—with the deplorable results recorded in recent history. They were upright, honorable, enlightened men who lacked political experience and acquaintanceship with the temper of their own people."

It will come as a shock to many American readers to learn Dr. Dillon's opinion of the Russian people—the plain people, or, as they call them over there, the peasants. In the opinion of this careful and judicious observer, the Russian peasant is, as yet, absolutely incapable of any form of democratic government. He states that—

> "There is a thick substratum of primeval savagery in the peasant's composition, not at all far from the surface, which separates him widely not only from Western peoples, but also from the intellectuals of his own race. . . . The revolting behavior of the soldiery and peasantry to their own kith and kin during the nation's delirium tremens after March, 1917—which even revolutionary history is too prude to record—offers irrefragable evidence of the deplorable fact that the bulk of the Russian people is still in that primitive stage when self-government—even in the diluted form in which it is vouchsafed to some continental nations—would harm in lieu of helping it."

Discussing the revolution of 1917, this enthusiastic Radical, who has worked for thirty-six years to rid the world of the evils of Czarism, regards it as a hopeless fiasco:

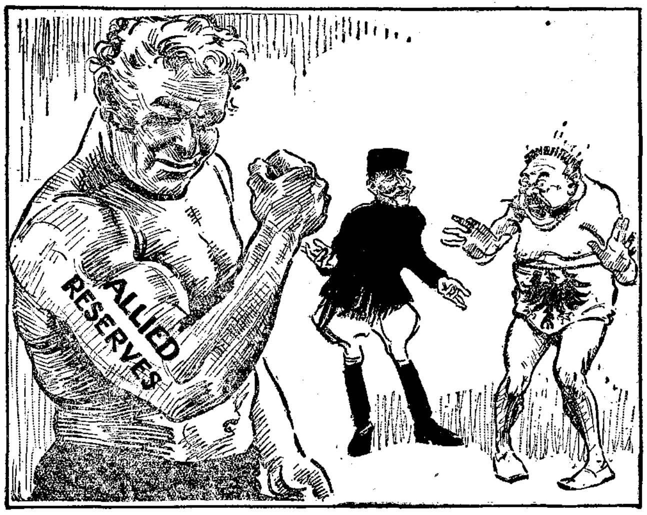
> "The history of the revolution of 1917 in its technical aspect is the tale of a fatal psychological error and its sequel. It was the currency of the notion that the peasant was aware of the causal nexus between his situation of inferiority in the community and the vicious system of governance under which he lived that induced in the Duma leaders the belief that the political revolution they were shaping and circumscribing would be welcomed as a boon to the masses. In itself the change as projected by them would have been beneficial. To free the country from the parasitical bureaucracy, to restrict the power of the Czar, establish parliamentary government, and admit the people to a share in public affairs proportionate to their mental and moral equipment, were among the aims of the Duma leaders, but the whole conception, elaborated by lawyers and professors, . . . lost sight of the peculiar workings of the peasants' psyche and of the narrowness of their intellectual horizon. . . . They had no inkling of the decisive fact that the predatory character of the state had long since been assimilated by the

people who were . . . impatient to deprive the nobles of the land.

"The second error flowed from the first. It was taken for granted that the masses were self-disciplined enough to accept just what was offered them and be content with that . . . but the Bolsheviki at once outbid the Kadets, took the people into partnership with themselves, and practically offered it the situation of national parasite from which the bureaucracy had just been ousted, the only difference being that the body on which the people was to prey was that of the well-to-do of the community."

The Bolsheviki are summed up in this scathing paragraph:

"In the Bolshevik movement there is not the vestige of a constructive or social idea. Even the Western admirers of Lenine and Trotzky can not discover any. Genuine socialism means the organic ordering of the social whole, and of this in the Bolshevik process there is no trace. Far from that, a part is treated as the whole and the remainder is no better off than were the serfs under Alexander I. and Nicholas I., for Bolshevikism is Czarism upside down. To capitalists it metes out treatment as bad as that which the Czars dealt to serfs. It suppresses newspapers, forbids the liberty of the press, arrests or banishes the elected of the nation, and connives at or encourages crimes of diabolical ferocity."



NOW FOR THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

—*National News* (London).

Discussing the future, Dr. Dillon is not hopeful:

"That the various parts of Czardom will be put together again and the breath of life poured into the reintegrated and rejuvenated organism is to my thinking improbable. The principle of national self-determination is apparently an effectual barrier to this, were there no other. . . . The majority of the nation is still hardly more than raw material for the state-builder. It lacks almost all the advantages which religion, education, instruction, political training, economic development, and intercourse with progressive peoples have bestowed on its competitors, and it is hampered with the vices which ruthless tyranny, working unhindered for centuries, succeeded in grafting on its impressionable soul."

The demise of the ex-Czar at the hands of the Bolsheviki lends an added interest to Dr. Dillon's estimate of the man:

"Nicholas II. was a man of destiny in the fullest sense of the word. Few monarchs did more to transform the entire structure, political and economic, of society than he by pushing the conception underlying Czarism to their extreme consequences. . . . . .

"His weakness of will contrasted painfully with his craving for strength and his endeavors to feign its attainment. Incapable of perseverance in personal conduct or of system in public policy, he was uncommonly obstinate in little things. Gradually, too, he lost much of the power of voluntary attention in which at the outset he had been nowise deficient. 'Emotions which move the normal man profoundly touch him but lightly, and for a brief while, so that fitfulness is his substitute for steadiness, impulse for will, mood for strength of character. He thinks with the ideas of others, acts at their instigation or else by impulse, and likes them less for their qualities than for their disposition toward himself. It is not an exaggeration, therefore, to affirm that he is constant only in his inconstancy.' . . . . . .

"And yet in his family relations he displayed qualities that would have done credit to any private citizen. He was an uncommonly dutiful son, who in the early days of his reign frequently submitted not his will only but also his judgment to that of his august mother. A model husband, he left little undone to insure the happiness of his imperial consort. A tender father, he literally adored his children with almost maternal fervor, and often magnanimously deprived himself of the keen pleasure which the discharge of the clerical duties of kingship confers in order to watch over his darling little grand duke and grand duchesses and to see that sunshine brightened their lives."

GERMANY TAKING HER OWN MEDICINE

GERMANY'S EXCUSE FOR THE WAR, publicly proclaimed here four years ago by her official propaganda agents, was that history proved that weaker nations must fall, and stronger nations rise, by the test of war, and this was the testing-time. Well, the Allies did not decline the test, and the result is that after four years of it the Premiers of the Central Powers complain in public speeches: "The Entente is trying to crush us!" France was one of the Powers that was to be put into second place, Great Britain was another, and America was treated as being too feeble for anything but ridicule. In fact, only a few weeks ago the *Kölnische Zeitung* wrote with a total blindness to impending events:

"This parvenu among the peoples is not only one of the worst hypocrites, but also a boaster who would like to crush us with figures, while all its bragging contrasts with very modest achievements at the Front—achievements on which we need pass no judgment of our own, since there are English and French judgments enough to speak for themselves.

"This 'America at the Front' has already made the acquaintance of us Germans, and it is urgently necessary that we should be better known and appreciated in the homes of the Yankees as well. . . . Our submarines were long ago strong enough to visit the American coasts, and if they formerly went there only for peaceful trade, these North-Americans shall now feel our fist. They need not be surprized, for he who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind, even if he does sit on the other side of a big herring pond."

But after the little experience in the Marne region, observe the change of tune. These parvenu Americans for the first time in history have been credited by the *Kölnische Zeitung* with elementary foresight and common sense:

"We could not reckon on the complete surprize of the enemy as in March, and also at the Chemin des Dames. Everywhere the enemy stood in readiness in order to offer determined resistance at the first attack."

France, too, is behaving very badly, in the opinion of the Rhenish organ, which complains that she is not living up to her old form of 1870. Comparing 1870 and 1918, the *Kölnische Zeitung* regretfully writes:

"In one month, from Weissenburg to Sedan, we destroyed Imperial France. With a Republican France, things are different. We rush from one battle to another, trying to break her armies and to take her capital, and now we find ourselves not at the end of the war, but merely at the end of one act."

It is sad to state that those doughty newspaper-fighters, known in Berlin as "mouth warriors," are beginning to lose that flaming belligerency which once made them so charming. Poor Aunty Voss—as the Berliners affectionately term the *Vossische Zeitung*—is quite mournful about it and thinks that Ludendorff really ought to arrange a nice little "surprize party" to hearten them up a bit:

"The victor in this war will be that side which at home as well as at the Front retains a consciousness of victory. The Entente has recognized that more fully than we have. . . . After the experience of other offensives of the present year, it becomes doubly difficult for our supreme command to make a highly important movement of surprize as effective as in earlier instances.

"Without utilizing the element of surprize it is scarcely to be expected that success will be achieved, for the Entente is making use of experiences gained during the year, which shows itself particularly in that the part of the Front threatened with attack was more thinly held than usual in order to reduce the severity of the first blow or to be able to parry it by means of greater elasticity."

General Baron von Ardenne, of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is in a lacrymose mood, but he does his best to console his readers by telling them that the German retreat before the French and Americans is all a part of the God-like wisdom of the great General Staff:

"It will only be possible to perceive the strategic intentions of the German Army command from the further course of the battle. . . . Victory is not yet a complete one, but the Fatherland has hopes that it will become so."

How great a slap in the face Germany has received can be seen from the remarks of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on the eve of this, the fourth—and as many critics believe, the final—German offensive:

"We have often put the question and answered it as far as we could, whether the invisible contents of the German strategy, the proportion of gain and loss, corresponds to the high value of the outward success. A certain hesitation in pronouncing judgment, indeed a slight skepticism, actually seems not only permissible but necessary, in view of the fact that the victories of nearly four years of war have produced no final values as regards the great question of the West.

"But we must always keep before our eyes the fact that for the first time since the days of the Marne there has been in France a campaign which is gathering together all Germany's reserves of strength and which has been prepared and will be executed on far-seeing lines in proper sequence of work and with the coolest circumspection. In short, for the first time since the fall of 1914 real offensive strategy, according to the old Prussian doctrine of war, is at work.

"A decision by force in the West could not be expected as long as German might had not attained its most powerful development on the Western battle-fields. That is the case to-day."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* is unexpectedly frank:

"False hopes were perhaps pinned at home to the launching of this new offensive. It can not be the aim of every single war-operation to attain definite objectives in all of the circumstances.

"The victorious operations of the third week of May gave rise to various presumptions in the minds of the people which do not agree with the previous actual conditions nor with those of to-day. We shall not refer to those who knew precisely that von Hindenburg would carry out an attack on Paris. We have no reason to conceal the fact. There were deserters among the German troops who used their knowledge of the planned operations to betray the Fatherland and their comrades. . . . . . .

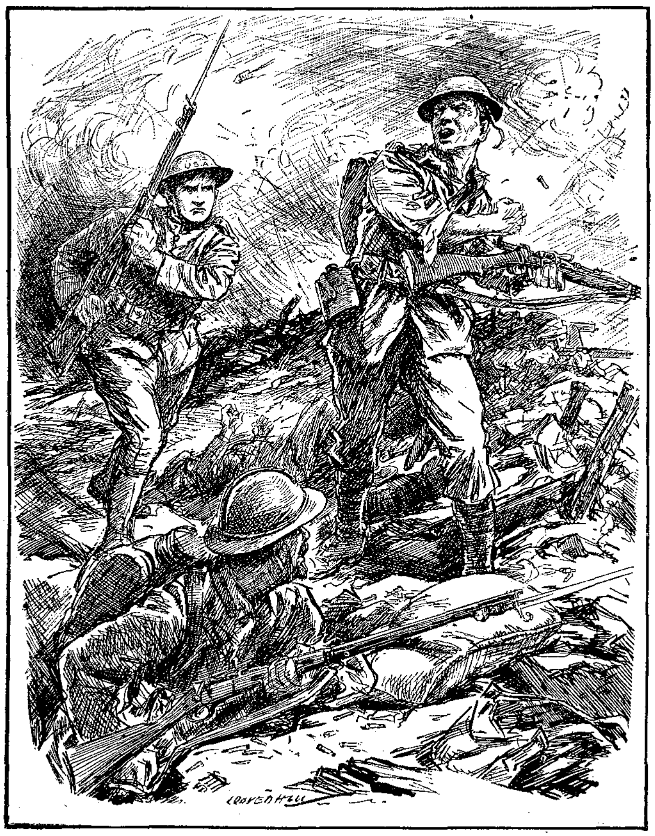
"It need not be concealed that the aim of the recent offensive has remained unattainable, but new conditions now all the more urgently demand fresh decisions, to which we look forward with strained attention, but also with patience."

CHINA'S CLEAN SWEEP—There is a certain downrightness about the Celestial mind. China, finding her German residents rather uncomfortable guests in war-time, has taken sharp and drastic action. The Tokyo correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* writes:

"It is announced that the Chinese Government has decided to deport all Germans. This decision affects between 7,000 and 10,000 persons; the deportees are to be interned in Australia until the end of the war, and transportation is to begin at the earliest possible moment. . . . . . .

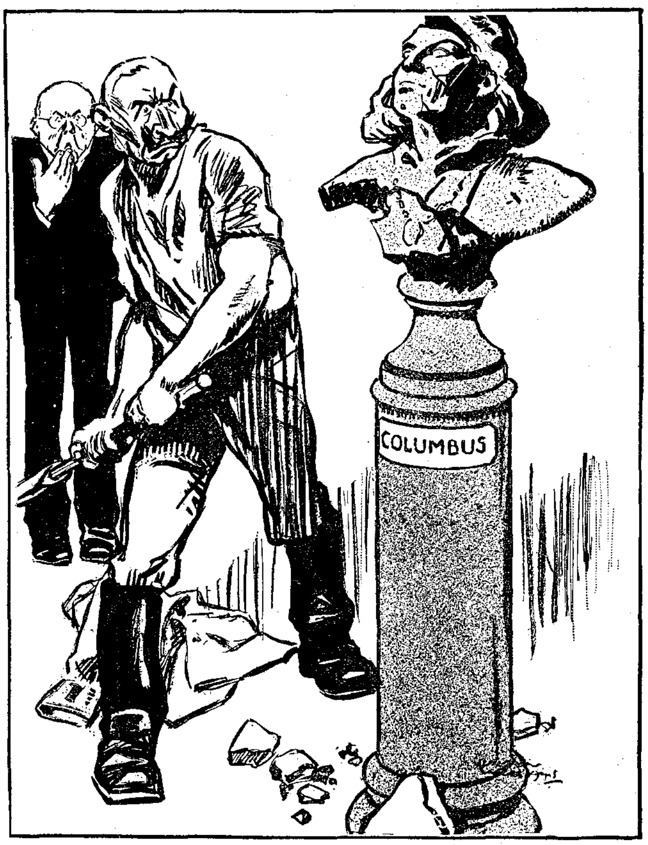
"The *Daily Express's* Tokyo correspondent states that this is the severest blow ever dealt at German commerce. The bulk of the deportees are business men. Many of them are prominent merchants who for years past, with the aid of subsidized steamship-lines and state banks, have frequently deprived British merchants of contracts which should have been theirs on the merits of the case.

"The present complete expulsion reduces the German organization in China to ruins, and, in the only possible way, puts an end to the German propaganda, which, since 1914, has never ceased to poison the Orient against the Allies."



AMERICA TO THE FRONT!

—*Punch* (London).



FUTILE RAGE.

THE KAISER—"I'm smashing this Christopher Columbus. He is the *Schweinhund* who discovered America." —*London Opinion.*

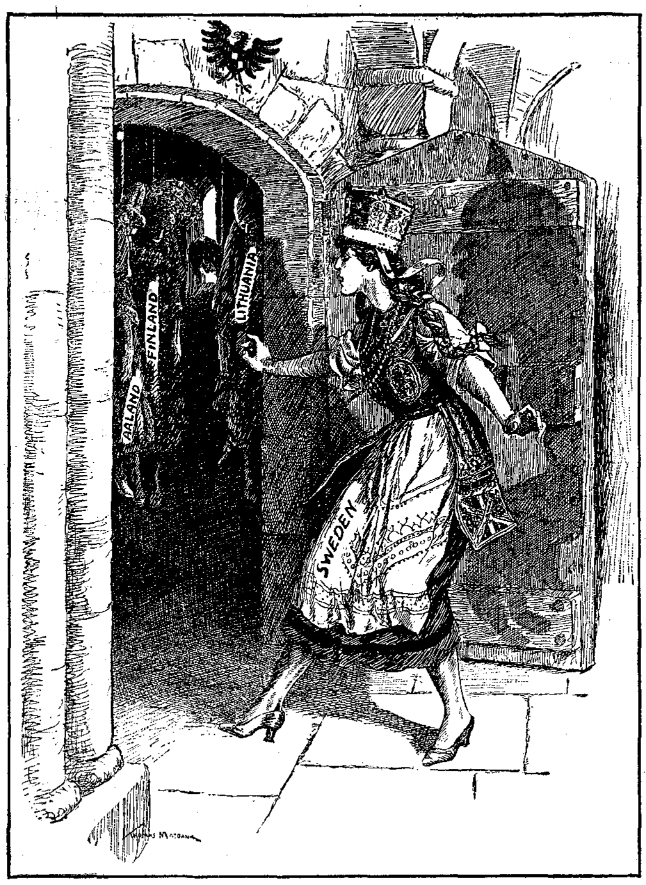
ENGLAND APPRECIATES OUR EFFORTS.

SWEDEN DISCOVERS GERMANY

IN THE SYMPATHETIC ATMOSPHERE of an Allied country, Hjalmar Branting, the famous leader of the Swedish Socialists, exults in the way that Swedish public opinion is daily swinging more and more to the Allied side upon every question of Allied policy. During his recent visit to London, he told in *The Pall Mall Gazette* what Sweden is thinking:

"I can affirm without hesitation that in Sweden the feeling in favor of the Entente is growing in strength and deepening in fervor. There is no doubt of that. This tendency has been particularly marked during the last few months, especially since the real objects of Germany's designs in Russia and Finland have become so apparent. That German domination of Russia would be a very grave menace to Sweden, commercially and otherwise, is unquestionable. The hope for Sweden's commercial development lies, not toward the south, but east and west. Russia has long been one of her best markets, but the present policy of Germany is clearly to establish there a monopoly for the benefit of her own industries. This is a development which Sweden can not view without grave apprehension."

The most significant of all changes in Swedish opinion, it seems, has been caused by Germany's behavior in Finland, whose connection with Sweden has for centuries been of the closest, and particularly with those thoroughly Swedish Islands, the Alands, which lie almost at the door of Stockholm. He writes:



HANDS ACROSS THE NORTH SEA!

FATIMA (Sweden)—"Alas! alas! who will rescue me from the clutches of this monster Bluebeard?" —*Passing Show* (London).

"But the most marked impetus to the sentiment in favor of the Entente has been given by our recent experiences in the Aland Islands and in Finland. The lesson was too obvious to be missed, the warning too serious to be ignored. There has been a remarkable change of view, not only among our Conservative Activists, but also among the military. I regard this change as highly significant. There is now little or no agitation in favor of the intervention of the Swedish Government; non-intervention in Finland is their settled and accepted policy.

"Had Sweden adopted in regard to Finland the policy of intervention so ardently, but so thoughtlessly, advocated by the Activists, it would, in my opinion, have undone the work of four years' neutrality. On the one hand, Sweden could not have done anything to frustrate Germany's action in Finland, while, on the other, our intervention might have complicated our relations with the Entente. We have fought hard to preserve our neutrality. Sweden has never had any desire to enter the armed arena despite the agitation of the Activists, who, fortunately, are now discredited throughout the country."

Speaking as a Socialist, Mr. Branting has some hard words to say with regard to the Bolsheviki. He remarks:

"I view the situation in Russia with deep misgivings. In my opinion and in the opinion of the Socialist and Democratic parties of Sweden, the Bolsheviki are the enemies of the real Socialist movement in Russia. They have virtually restored Czarism and have persecuted the Socialists and forced their leaders into hiding. . . . While I dare not, with my present knowledge, brand Lenine as a traitor, there is no doubt in my mind that in the leading circles of the Bolsheviki there are many who are whole-heartedly pro-German, and in receipt of German pay."

Mr. Branting is an enthusiastic supporter of the coming League of Nations, which he thinks will effect not only militaristic, but also industrial, peace:

"I believe strongly in a League of Nations. I welcome the proposal with all cordiality because I believe it would make for the preservation of the world's peace. And it would do so in a most practical way by seeking to bring about a general policy of disarmament. In my opinion, there can be no lasting peace without the formation of a League of Free Nations, who would be able to enforce their will against any mischievous resistance, and, above all, promote international disarmament, thus removing one of the main causes of suspicion and conflict.

"International labor questions must play an important part in this as in other matters. Whether the present is an opportune time or not for the discussion of international labor relations may be open to doubt. Personally, I am rather inclined to think it might perhaps have been wiser to wait till the collapse of the German offensive, as a better equilibrium might then have been established."

The failure of the fourth German offensive has had a marked effect upon Swedish opinion, and this forms the basis of an interesting dispatch to his paper from the Stockholm correspondent of the London *Times*. He writes:

"The effect that the failure of the latest German offensive has produced in neutral countries is strikingly illustrated in an article to-day in the *Dagens Nyheter* by the well-known military critic, Capt. B. W. Norregaard. Special interest in the article lies in the fact that the writer, whose able analytical reviews of the military situation are published simultaneously in the leading papers of all the Scandinavian countries, has always appeared to derive most of his information and estimates from German sources.

"He always has taken what Allied countries would consider to be an extremely pro-German point of view. At the present moment, however, it is clear that Captain Norregaard's confidence in Germany's military power has received a severe blow. After an examination of all of the available data, the time occupied in preparation for the offensive, the length of the line assaulted, and the magnitude of the forces employed, he rejected as untenable the suggestion that the offensive begun on July 15 may be a diversion intended to cover a more important thrust at Amiens or Paris.

"Captain Norregaard comes to the conclusion that it must be regarded as General Ludendorff's maximum effort. He declines to tie himself to this conclusion solely because he finds it almost impossible to believe that Germany's greatest military blow should lead to so miserable a result, but he frankly admits that all the evidence points in this incredible direction. . . . . . .

"Military opinion in Sweden has undoubtedly changed a great deal in the last four months. It has become steadily less fashionable to deride the American effort, but Captain Norregaard's article to-day is the first clear sign that those who are so closely connected with German military circles are at last beginning to understand the decisive effect of American intervention."

In Norway, Sweden's next-door neighbor, the feeling against Germany is even more pronounced—in fact, the Christiania *Dagbladet* roundly says: "No sympathy for Germany exists in this country."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

REPLY OF THE KNITTERS

OUR SURMISE that the impassioned appeal of Mr. Samuel S. Dale to knitters, adjuring them to discontinue their work, would not meet the approval of those addrest, is amply justified by the flood of correspondence that its quotation in THE LITERARY DIGEST recently has elicited. From Red-Cross officials and workers, and from busy and interested citizens of both sexes, in all parts of the country, come protests against Mr. Dale's attitude and opinions, accompanied in some cases by rather strong, and no doubt unwarranted, aspersions of his motives. His remarks are termed by one correspondent "brutal, ill-digested, and largely inaccurate." Another has read them "with sorrow and amazement." Still another more gently but more specifically charges that Mr. Dale "has not displayed that complete understanding of the subject which it seems a man in his position should possess." This correspondent, who is Mr. James Jackson, Division Manager of the New England Division of the Red Cross, at Boston, in Mr. Dale's own bailiwick, goes on to say in part:

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"DID YOU SEE WHAT MR. DALE SAID IN 'THE DIGEST'?"

"The worst thing about Mr. Dale's letter is that he takes for granted a great many things that are not so, and overlooks a great many things that should figure in any argument concerning wool and wool manufacture in this country even at the present time. And, further, he entirely ignores the larger work which the American Red Cross is doing in this war.

"In the first place, he should know that the War Council at Washington went into this wool question with the clothiers months ago and that it was then agreed that all unnecessary appendages of any kind used in clothing because of style and fashion should be curtailed. He overlooks the fact that when we are obliged to supply military garments for either 2,000,000 or 5,000,000 men, we are at the same time rendering it unnecessary to make civilian garments for this number of men. I am very sure the men engaged in the woolen and clothing business have not been insensible to this shift in the volume of trade nor to the change in its character. They had ample time to prepare for it.

"Another important matter which Mr. Dale has overlooked is the private speculation in wool. It should be said, in all fairness to the wool men, that when the United States entered into the war the wool men offered to supply the Government with all of the wool necessary at the then existing price, but the Government didn't deem it necessary at the time to accept the offer. Unscrupulous men, however, took advantage of the situation, and it is the situation that has been created by these men that the United States Government aims to correct by taking over the wool-supply of the country for the time being.

"It is safe to say that the entire amount of wool used by the Red Cross would not cause a ripple in the wool market compared with the trouble caused by speculation. Nor am I aware that the Quartermaster's Department has ever even hinted that the use of yarn by the Red Cross was an interference with war-contracts or even a menace to those contracts.

"Mr. Dale states in all his articles that the annual production of scoured wool in this country is 110,000,000 pounds. In the article which you quote he has omitted a statement which he has made in other articles, such as the one published in *The Journal and Courier*, of Little Falls, N. Y., that this 110,000,000 pounds would only yield twelve ounces of manufactured wool for each inhabitant of the United States, and he has laid very much stress on this point. Admitting that his figures are correct as regards the 110,000,000 pounds of scoured wool, it should be clearly understood what scoured wool means. Scoured wool is wool that has been freed of all extraneous matters and it is at its lightest point in weight. Now twelve ounces of manufactured wool means a total weight of 75,000,000 pounds for the people of this country. It would be interesting to know what has become of the other 35,000,000 pounds. I am aware that there is a certain waste in the processes incident to manufacturing, but I am very certain that 35,000,000 pounds would not go to waste in these processes. And, further, it should be known that there are at least 15,000,000 people in this country, largely south of Mason and Dixon's line, whose per capita consumption of wool wouldn't average four ounces.

"He quotes Major Boehm as saying that he never saw men wearing sweaters in active service. We have had a million men in cantonments, forts, and naval bases in this country the past winter who were glad to have Red-Cross sweaters, and there were several hundred thousand in France who wore them also, for there is less of protection against the winter weather in France than in this country. And, what is more, the men will need them this next winter, both in France and this country, so there should be no fear that there will be an oversupply of sweaters and socks.

"It may be true that better knitting can be done by machinery, but there is not that sense of intimacy or sentiment in a garment made by a machine, given to a soldier in war-time, which a garment made by the hands of some patriotic woman possesses. This may seem like cheap sentiment, but that is what the Kaiser would call the sentiment of democracy for which the world is fighting.

"As to ships, or the lack of ships, in the Pacific Ocean, to move the Australian wool, I am very sure from what I know that this country will have more wool than it can use in a very few months.

"But one of the worst implications in Mr. Dale's communication, altho he may not have intended it, is that the Red Cross uses both its money and its energy almost exclusively in knitting. He should remember that the Red Cross has a very great and grave duty to perform in this war besides the mere making of knitted goods, and that it has performed this work so effectively

PROBABLY THE LARGEST HERD OF MILCH GOATS IN EXISTENCE, 5,000 DOES IN MONTEREY COUNTY, CAL.

in France, Belgium, Italy, and other countries that General Pétain has said that, in the case of France alone, the American Red Cross had so fortified the morale of the French people last year as to be equal in value to an army of 1,500,000 men. It has been one of the great evidences to all the Allied countries that America is behind them.

"So I feel that such criticisms as Mr. Dale makes rather tend to weaken the spirit of patriotism in our people than to strengthen it. When the house is on fire there is no time for petty family squabbles, and often in putting out the fire more water is used than is necessary."

A Canadian sergeant, Mr. Thomas M. Gourlay, who writes from the military hospital at Whitby, Ont., takes exception to the statement of a Maj. M. S. Boehm, of the Canadian forces, quoted by Mr. Dale as saying that hand-knitted articles were little thought of by soldiers in the trenches. He says:

"In my opinion Mr. Dale has been misinformed. Where Major Boehm gets his information is beyond me. No Canadian soldier who has been on active service and who has been in touch with men in the trenches could possibly make such an error.

"If Major Boehm will look me up he will have the privilege of seeing an ex-soldier who has worn a sweater in France and Flanders, and who has seen many other soldiers wearing sweaters, as well as other hand-knitted articles.

"I served twenty-five months as a private and sergeant in the Canadian Army and have two brothers still serving. We are blessed with a good mother and many friends who kept us supplied with hand-knitted socks, etc. Factory and mixed goods are the cause of many sore feet, so my advice to the women of Brookline, Mass., and to any woman who has a relative or friend in active service, is to *knit* and keep on *knitting* until the war is ended."

Apparently knitters, in general, have already taken Sergeant Gourlay's advice as given in his last sentence; but a few seem to have formed the rather odd opinion that Mr. Dale's pronouncements as quoted in The Digest for the information of our readers were in some sense an official statement from the Government, or even an order to stop knitting! Mr. Harold L. Wheeler, librarian of the Missouri School of Mines, at Rolla, Mo., writes us:

"You must know that it is human to believe everything you read, and thousands of women who read this article, 'Why Not to Knit,' will be influenced by it to stop their work even tho the Red Cross is urging them to continue and to increase their output. The chairman of Women's Work of the local Red-Cross chapter volunteered the statement that yesterday and to-day she couldn't count the number of times she has been called on the telephone by people who want to know, 'Now that the Red Cross is not going to knit any more, what are you going to do with any yarn you have left on hand?' There may be no more than a dozen subscribers to The Digest in Rolla; but I have no doubt that half the women in this county know by this time that there will be no more Red-Cross knitting."

On the other hand, the majority of our correspondents seem to have correctly appraised the article as an expression of opinion from a representative of the textile trade and let it go at that. Some of them take up, in particular, Mr. Dale's statement of the impending wool-shortage, and agree with Mr. Jackson that it is inaccurate. Mr. W. E. Heath, president of a large commercial company in Baltimore, writes us as his opinion that "there will be a surplus of over 400,000,000 pounds of wool after the 1918 requirements have been taken care of." Apparently, however, the Red-Cross authorities in Washington are not so sure about the matter. A special dispatch to *The Globe* (New York, July 12) from its Washington correspondent reads:

"The Red Cross is not yet ready to make a formal statement on knitting, but its officials are unwilling to see the women of the country discouraged in this line of war-work. However, they are going slow in the matter of issuing a plea to the women to knit just at this time, because they are not yet sure what the wool and yarn situation will be.

"Not long ago officials of the Red Cross got together with the War Industries Board and discust the wool-supply. It was decided that priority should be given first to the supply of wool for the various articles of clothing and outfit needed for the Army and Navy and obtained by them through purchase. It was decided that the Red Cross should have second chance to procure wool, chiefly in form of yarn. Thirdly, the public was to get whatever was left, if any.

"Now the wool situation is so uncertain that the Red Cross is not advised how much yarn will be apportioned to it. Save for this fact, it would send out a call to women to knit as much as possible. For the present, officials said to-day they would not make such an appeal. If assured of a plentiful supply they will do so. However, they are as fully convinced as ever of the value of the women's work in knitting for war-purposes.

"Furthermore, they denied charges that hand-knit articles do not wear well, and declared that machine-made socks last only about a third as long as those made by hand.

"'It would be a serious mistake to have our chapters stop knitting,' said an official of the Red Cross to-day. 'Barring lack of enough wool, knitting by the women of America will go on.'"

If, then, it is a matter of wool-supply, the official statement of the War Service Committee of the Woolen Industry is of interest, as published in the New York *Times* of July 19. The Committee says:

"For several weeks and through many conferences with the War Industries Board, the War Service Committee of the wool-manufacturing industry has been endeavoring to establish, so far as it can be done, a clear reflection of the existing situation in the woolen and worsted industry.

"It is at once evident that to do this is of the utmost importance to the Government, to the industry, to the allied trades dependent upon us, and to the consumer. Through the War Industries Board and the Shipping Board, the Committee has before it the needs of the Government in terms of wool and cloth, and, secondly, the wool available from April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919.

"These figures indicate the reduction of reserve stocks of wool during the year to a figure dangerously low. Complete information before the committee establishes the essential fact of a shortage of wool. Thus the industry is confronted squarely with the necessity of conserving to the last degree the supply of raw wool now in sight."

MILK IN THE BACK YARD

FEW OF US have not some sort of a back yard, but not many of these yards are large enough to keep a cow. We seem to have forgotten, however, that the cow is not the only animal that gives milk. The milch goat has been furnishing food for man since the dawn of history, and in many parts of the world is the only source of milk for the family. And the goat, small enough to be domiciled in the tiniest of back yards, is still with us, and likely to prove a useful friend in the present food-emergency. She is, writes Robert E. Jones, in *The Country Gentleman* (Philadelphia, June 22), the logical companion of the back-yard garden, the piano-box hennery, and the town-lot rabbitry, and a means through which vacant lands in city and suburbs can be utilized for food-production. Milch goats, Mr. Jones tells us, have been transplanted from Europe to the United States and are to be found frequently in California, staked out in the vacant lots of the cities. While many of the owners are immigrants, American farmers have recently taken up the breeding of goats and have found a ready market for them among fairly well-to-do people. Los Angeles and Pasadena have enacted ordinances allowing residents to keep goats within their corporate limits. The writer goes on to say, in substance:

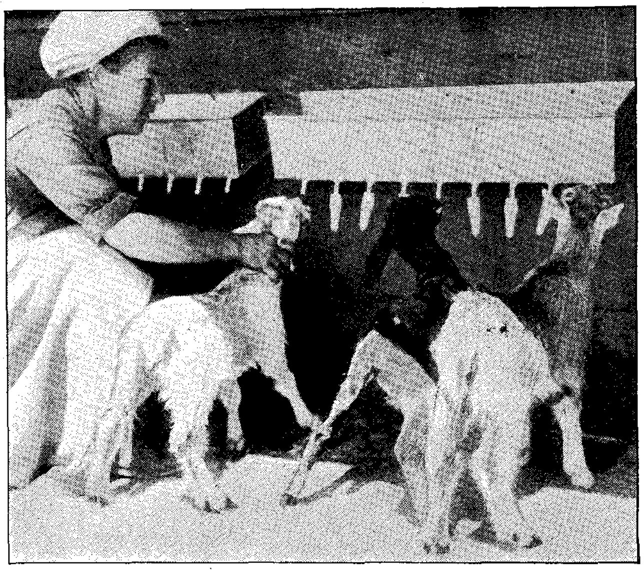
"An exhaustive series of tests with milch goats has been carried on under Prof. Gordon H. True, of the University of California. The conclusions reached bear out the practical experience of milch-goat owners in that State—that the milch goat will make an efficient and economical 'family cow' for the city man who has a fair-size back yard or the suburbanite who is not able to keep a cow.

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Country Gentleman," Philadelphia.

MILKING-TIME.

"While the experiments were under typical California conditions, which seem favorable to the goat, Professor True, who is a Wisconsin man, believes that the conclusions reached and the practises established are applicable in most parts of the United States. The goats in the university herd are Toggenburgs, natives of Switzerland and acclimated to the rigorous Alps.

"As a climax to the university farm experiments, the Toggenburg doe, California Gretel, made a new world's record for a year's milk-production by a goat. Her yield was 2,941.5 pounds for the year, about 1,470.8 quarts. This doe weighs just a little more than 115 pounds, so she produced more than double her weight in milk each month.



TO SAVE GOAT'S MILK,

The kids are raised on cow's milk.

"Prof. Edwin C. Voorhies, who was in direct charge of the goat experiments, says that a good doe should give from 400 to 500 quarts of milk during a lactation period. The best figures on average production of milch goats are those of a herd in Monterey County, California. A quart and a half a day is the average of the herd. Some high-grade animals give up to six or seven quarts daily. The figures from this source may be considered as a fair basis for averages, for the herd contains 5,000 does. It is said to be the largest herd in existence. Milk from this herd is condensed and is retailed through drug-stores for infants and invalids.

"As has been intimated, alfalfa fits well into the feeding plan. Clover, some roots, oats, bran, and linseed cake are relished by the doe in milk. She will yield in proportion to the feed given her.

"Milch-goat herds increase with remarkable rapidity, for twins are the rule and triplets and even quadruplets are not uncommon.

"The foster-mother plan of rearing kids is practised on the large goat farms. The California Experiment Station has raised most of the kids there on cow's milk from bottles. Kids are taken from their mothers at three or four days of age.

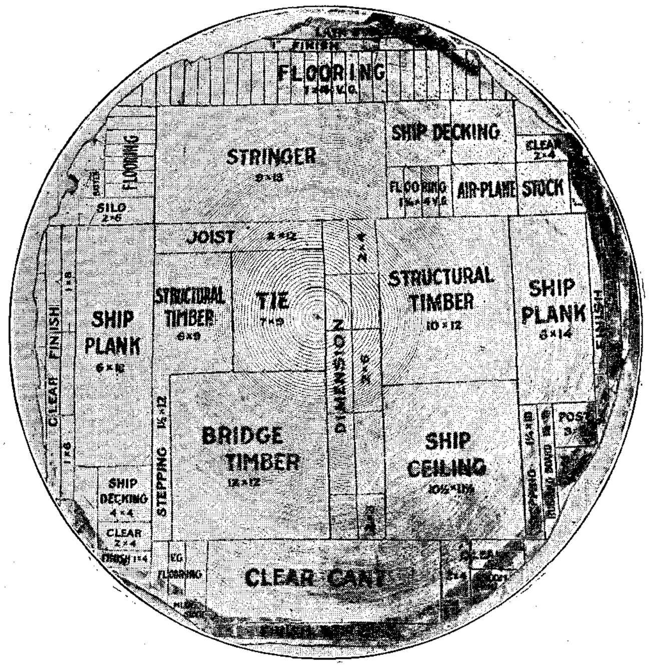
"The back-yard farmer who wants to house a goat has an easy problem before him, for it is possible to make a home for his dairy animal out of two piano-boxes after the style of that popular chicken-house. A milking-stand is needed. An individual stand may be built with the rear end extended and rounded off to provide a seat level with the goat's feet for the milker. When the milker appears with pail and pan of grain the doe will mount the platform with the agility of a schoolboy, even tho it be a foot and a half or two feet from the ground. She is then in position to be milked.

"Demand for goat's milk in the United States is principally for children and invalids. Its composition is such that it is easily assimilated, and scientists say the goat is almost entirely immune from tuberculosis. The doe weighs only a little more than one hundred pounds and is easily transported as a traveling companion of the invalid or baby compelled to seek a change in climate.

"As a commercial proposition, however, it is doubtful if the goat ever will compete with the cow in staples. Milch goats appear to belong to the superintensive agricultural scheme which comes with density of population."

COAL AND COAL-DUST

BURN YOUR COAL and your coal-dust separately. Either may be used as fuel, but a mixture of the two is almost incombustible. To burn coal-dust, a special type of furnace is required, but this can not be used when lumps are mixed with the dust. And when used in an ordinary furnace the dust in this mixture simply serves to clog up the apertures between the lumps, choking off the air entirely. The remedy is to separate the coal and the dust and burn each in its appropriate type of furnace. Recent experiments, described in *The Electrical World* (New York, June 22), prove that a clean coal of inferior heating quality may give better practical results than a better quality used in the form of lumps clogged with dust. These facts are of especial interest just now, when buyers of coal can not be pickers and choosers, but must be content to take their fuel in whatever shape it comes to them. We read:



THE TIMBER ONE LOG CAN YIELD.

"The necessity of the utmost economy in the use of fuel is gradually being brought home to all operators. Through all of the discussion before the convention of the National Electric Light Association last week that thought was constantly recurring.

"Exactly in line with various recent discussions of fuel economy was the description by L. A. Stenger of experiments on the combustion of coals carrying large quantities of dust. Everybody is getting at present about such coal as is available, and no one can longer count on selected high-grade fuel of uniform size. Mr. Stenger's experiments were directed chiefly to the air-flow through fuel-beds composed, on the one hand, of clean coal and, on the other, of coal carrying much dust, meaning by dust particles up to ⅛-inch in diameter. Altho the general effect of dust in choking air-supply is familiar, the extent to which it may do this and the disastrous effect on efficiency, as disclosed by Mr. Stenger's figures, are somewhat surprizing.

"The immediate effect of dust, particularly if it settles in layers and is not uniformly disseminated, is to choke the passage of air so much that the combustion in ordinary furnaces is very unsatisfactory. Wetting the coal aggregates the dust in lumps or attaches it to the larger pieces of coal, so that the particles no longer pack and obstruct the air. Even after drying so much of the dust sticks together and to the rest of the coal that the aggregate burns more freely than before wetting.

"The most striking effect brought out was the degree to which dust injures the fuel efficiency. One of the experiments showed that a dust-free coal of only 9,900 British thermal units gave much better results than a dusty coal of 12,000 British thermal units. Of course, in suitably designed furnaces one can burn almost any kind of fuel with fair economy, but in attempting to fire dust-bearing coal in ordinary furnaces there is certain to be considerable loss. Even under very favorable circumstances the dust is still an embarrassment in obtaining efficient combustion.

"Poor combustion means not only lowered efficiency but lower boiler capacity. Mr. Stenger's suggested remedy for dealing with this troublesome matter is simple and in plants of considerable size ought to work out very well. It is merely to crush the coal as received to a uniform rather small size and then to screen out thoroughly the dust. The crusht coal would then be used in the ordinary furnaces, while the dust would be pulverized and fed to boilers equipped with suitable combustion chambers, as indicated recently in these columns. In this way the dust instead of obstructing the combustion of the normal coal would itself be burned at an efficiency quite up to all that its value should imply."

SOMETHING BETTER THAN RIVETS

JUST WHEN we are having the keen competition in rivet-driving, and the effort to break the record in the number of rivets handled daily, it would be an odd thing if the rivet as an element in the construction of steel ships should shortly become antiquated. This is the prediction, however, made editorially by *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, June 15). According to this paper, the separate parts of the "fabricated" ships may hereafter be electrically welded, instead of riveted together. The electric weld is stronger, we are told, than the riveted joint; there are no projecting heads to promote skin-friction as the vessel moves through the water, and one welder can easily do the work of ten riveters. Says *The Review:*

"The whole country has entered into the spirit of ship-building as it has with few other of the very important undertakings connected with the war. The importance of ships has been realized. The sporting instinct of the nation has been aroused, for the problem is one of building ships faster than submarines can sink them, a fight against time. Electric welding, already being tried, holds promise of great possibilities now and for the future, by speeding up ship-production, cutting costs, and probably improving the seaworthiness of the ships themselves. It is claimed a workman without being specially skilled previously is able to learn electric welding in four to six weeks, and is then able to do the work of some ten riveters. A welded joint is stronger than one that is riveted, and offers less opposition to passage of the ship through the water. If electric welding is able to eliminate most of the rivet-holes and riveting, responsible for much loss of time and large expense and frequent delays, a vast step will have been made in hastening ship-production and reducing the effect of labor shortage.

"Moreover, the smooth surface offered to the sea, by reducing friction and energy required for propulsion, means faster ships and lower fuel consumption. Experience alone will bring to light whether there are disadvantages that neutralize or belittle the apparent advantages of welding ships together instead of riveting them. Meanwhile, from all indications, practical and academic, it is worth while, when building ships, to build them electrically."

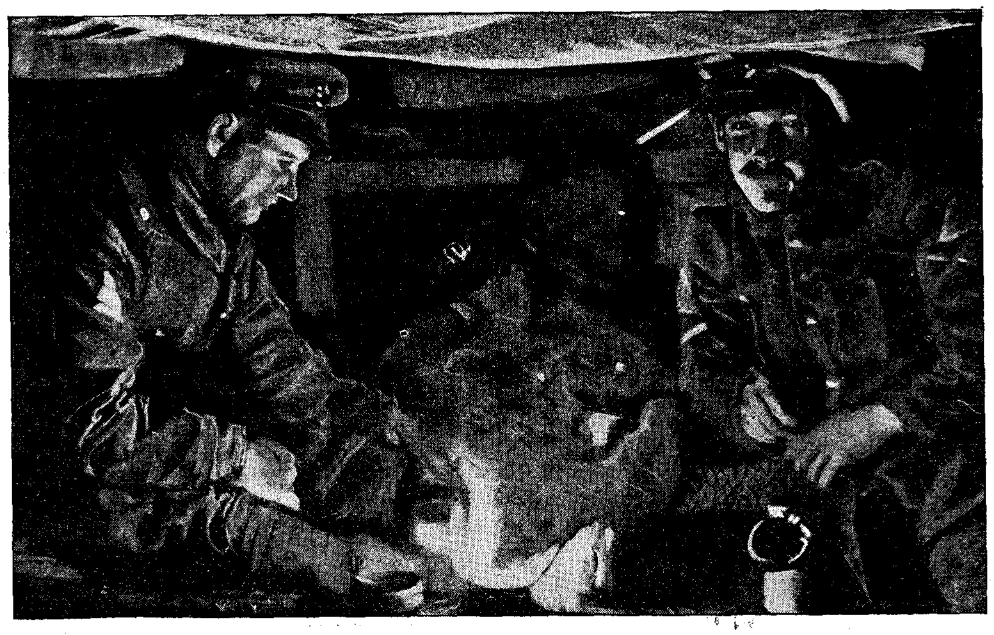
WHAT A LOG CAN DO—The accompanying picture, copied from the Portland *Evening Telegram* by *American Forestry* (Washington, June), shows possibilities of a perfect fir log. Says the last-named paper:

"The one pictured here is two hundred and fifty years old. It was laid out by J. W. Fowler, superintendent of the Eastern and Western Lumber Company, and was cut by a drag-saw while under water, a method necessary to keep it from splitting. The section of the log as marked here was taken to Chicago by Chester J. Hogue, assistant secretary of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for Oregon, and shown at the annual convention of the National Railroad Appliance Association."

LETTERS - AND - ART

MUSIC AND ART AFTER THE WAR

THE GRIM IMPRESS OF WAR quickly showed in our literature and in painting, but thus far music is an art that seemingly has not passed into a war-phase. In painting it has been noted how well suited the futuristic style is to war-subjects, as in the accompanying illustration, and in verse and in prose men who have been at the Front "have been if anything a shade too vocal," thinks the music critic of *The New Witness* (London). A glance at the book-stalls will furnish ample evidence that they have not neglected their opportunities. The taste of letters will not forsake the ordinary fighter, either, if the agencies devised for sending him reading matter work up to the schedule they have set for themselves. But how will they look at music after a two or three years' deprivation of it, asks Mr. Ernest Newman; and what will the musician himself turn to? One answer was given by Mr. Gerald Cumberland, who confesses to a two years' deprivation, and Mr. Newman invests his revelations with some interesting comments of his own. Mr. Cumberland, we are told, was a London musical critic, "spending sometimes five or six hours a day listening to music for professional purposes." Since 1915 he has been on the Saloniki front, not in Saloniki town, but away in the mountains. In his own words, helped out by Mr. Newman, we learned of the effects on his musical consciousness:



"IF THIS IS ALL THE TEA WE GETS, ROLL ON BREAKFAST-TIME!"

The work of painters who have been at the Front "shows a quality that only the war could have given it." This picture was painted by Mr. Eric Kennington, an official artist on the Western Front.

"'For months together I did not see a child or a woman, read a good book, see a fine picture, hear intellectual conversation, listen to even tolerable music, or enjoy any form of culture save that provided for me by memory. For all practical purposes I led the life of a savage; my intellectual faculties had just that amount of employment required to enable me to get through my work.' What happened when he did hear a little real music was very much what might have been expected. He goes down blubbering before a bit of Puccini by an Italian military band—Puccini, whom he had come to despise, before the war, for the facility and obviousness of his emotion. His critical reason could not assert itself. 'I found it (the music of the scene in which *Butterfly* waits till dawn for *Pinkerton*) overwhelming, vitalizing, unbearably poignant. I gave myself up to its sensuousness: I wallowed in its pathos. All my prewar standards vanished. My emotions conquered my intellect and insisted upon enjoying what my reason condemned. Esthetically, of course, I was starved, and any kind of food was welcome.' His explanation of it all is that, contrary to what he would have expected, the emotions do not become sluggish by long disuse, but rather wakeful; 'they respond almost frantically to the slightest appeal; all critical judgment is inhibited, all power of discrimination is lost.'"

Mr. Newman is not greatly impress by Mr. Cumberland's reactions, and thinks it did not need a European war to bring these facts of psychology to the front. He would give much to know something that is only locked up in the future—

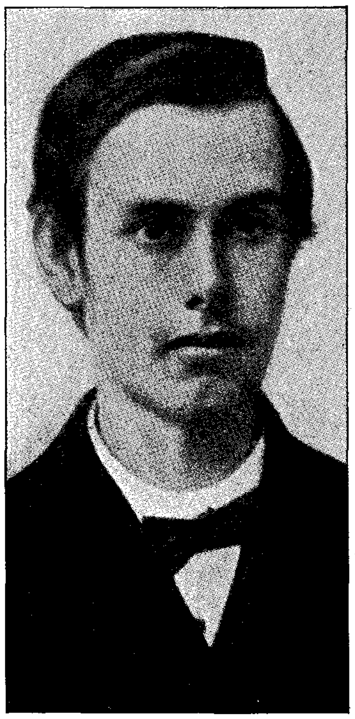
"The interesting thing, after the war, will be to see what happens to the plain, uncritical music-lover who starts concert-going again after an abstention of two or three years. Some, no doubt, who were just beginning, after considerable practise, to be able to follow the subtler windings of modern music will have lost some of their technique of hearing, and will find much of the newer music a closed door to them. They will revert, with a sigh of relief, to the familiar good things. They will have for company all the men who, after the nervous tension of the war, will relax emotionally, and will fly for consolation to the music that has within it the eternal simple verities. On the other hand, there will presumably be many whom their experiences will have keyed up to such a pitch that in music, as in politics, old shibboleths will be the merest sawdust, and even simple, accepted truths will appear to them as shibboleths. But, here again, it will be seen the war will leave the musical world very much where it is at present, so far as the tastes and appetites of the hearers are concerned."

No one can prophesy the result of the war upon the composers of the new day, thinks Mr. Newman, who asks:

"Will it leave some permanent sensitivity in them that would not have been there but for their experiences in war, or will it all pass away in a very little while like a bad dream that shakes us only for a minute or two after waking? The musicians now or recently at the Front have not yet begun to express themselves. But the painters have; and who will say that, with a rare exception or two, their war-work shows a quality that only the war could have given to it? Some of Mr. Paul Nash's pictures suggest the almost obscene horror of the mutilated earth; but how much of that horror do we read into the pictures by the aid of the text and of our newspaper knowledge of the war, and what degree of purely artistic force will Mr. Nash's pictures have for a generation to which this war is as distant a thing as the Napoleonic wars are to us? Is there much in Mr. Nash's pictures that the artistic imagination—the very business of which is to see earth and man more intensely than the work-a-day imagination does—could not have created for itself out of its inner material? How much of the imaginative musician's experiences at the Front will serve as plastic material to him in after years?"

A MAJOR POET AMONG MINORS

IT IS SO LONG since we have heard of any other kind of poetry than war-poetry that a recall to a verse-writer of the last decade and more makes him seem an ancient. Mrs. Katharine Tynan-Hinkson summons Francis Thompson from a not far-buried past, and we remember how his name was once on many lips, in spite of the fact that she seems to think he had little success. She says in *The Bookman* (London) that "he came, a major poet in a time of minor poets"; and he suffered neglect because "major themes were not generally appealing, unless one had religion." The literary papers talked a great deal about him at least because his life had presented so many ups and downs. He had been so poor that he found himself reduced to selling matches for a living in the neighborhood of Covent Garden; or he got a penny, perhaps, for opening carriage-doors for people who arrived at the theaters. From these hardships he was rescued by Mr. Wilfred Meynell and taken home to live his last days in some comfort. Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson says, too, that the critics then fell upon him "for his extravagant vocabulary," and dismissed him as an "over-praised person and the poet of a coterie." This does not make Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson lament; she thinks "it may not be well for a poet when his way is made too smooth," unless, indeed, he happens to have qualities that will help him meet such opposition:



From the London "Bookman."

FRANCIS THOMPSON AT THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN.

"Never was one who sat on the heights so lowly, so simple, so eager to admire."

"The other essential poet contemporary with Francis Thompson, W. B. Yeats—I can answer for it—found no smoothness in the first steps of his road in his own country. But Mr. Yeats has the faculty of getting home on his self-constituted critics. After the surprize of the first onslaught, the poet, waking from his dreams, sent a shaft at his adversary which got him in a vital part. It was a rapier against a bludgeon, for I admit, or submit, that Mr. Yeats's adverse critics had no claim at all to be called critical.

"It was Yeats's personality, certain mannerisms entirely genuine and unconscious, added to his terrible capacity for hitting back, that exasperated the plain man. The plain man was, perhaps, never aware of Thompson at all. If he had been he would not have wanted to attack him, for the poet had a personality entirely disarming. He was appealingly humble with an occasional flash of arrogance. He was extremely human. His mustard-colored suit, his short clay pipe, the evening paper in which he studied the records of cricket, would have mollified the plain man. Never was one who sat on the heights so lowly, so simple, so eager to admire. About his human personality there was nothing of the white blackbird.

"Lionel Johnson complained that he had sinned against the English language in those strange, magnificent, difficult words he loved to make use of. Probably the words annoyed the critics as much as Mr. Yeats's love-lock, or his odd mannerism of stopping short in the middle of a room and looking down at his feet if you happened to be introduced to him. When the 'Wanderings of Oisin,' or 'Usheen,' as Mr. Yeats prefers to call it now, first appeared, a red-haired Dublin journalist said, taking up the book from my table: 'This fellow thinks too much of himself, and I am going to slate him.' His criticism did not leave much unsaid. Well, doubtless the critics, or a section of them, thought that the gorgeous and resounding vocabulary of Thompson's 'Odes' pointed to the fact that the poet thought too much about himself. Whereas, dealing with mighty subjects, he was making new words or compositions of words to express his thoughts, as tho a painter of sunsets had made new mixings of scarlet and gold and rose and sapphire. But the sifting of Time has been quick in Thompson's case. Out of the clouds of doubt he has come sailing like the moon. Hardly any one now would care to question his place in the galaxy."

Thompson was able to talk, and his one-time associates now look back with "sharp regret" to his loss.

"He was of the great talkers, and he would walk up and down the drawing-room at Palace Court, clutching his dirty little pipe between his fingers while he poured out his flood of argument. Coventry Patmore thought his prose better than his poetry, and his talk better than either; but Patmore loved to startle; he was, perhaps, hardly in earnest in these opinions: I'm afraid that we used to poke fun at the poor poet, a fun which was perfectly aware that its object was a genius. He took the fun very well. I hope it kept well within limits. He had such queer, odd, unworldly ways that one had to poke fun at him."

Evidently he scorned the early-rising hour of the lark, as did Charles Lamb, for Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson relates that he never minded when Mrs. Meynell, arriving an hour late for lunch with him in her train, would enter with profuse apologies: "Oh, dear K. T., I am so sorry. Francis would not get up, altho the children have called him at intervals of five minutes ever since nine o'clock this morning." Like Lionel Johnson, Thompson was a complex bundle of nerves, and, like him, "seems to have come of a family which had little perceptions of his needs and his value to humankind." Having said this, Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson confesses a sense of injustice to Lionel Johnson's family, who, she imagines, were only "aloof from their poet." With Thompson the matter was graver, for some of Thompson's own family seemed to find "a dangerous sensuality" in a poem of his called "Dream Tryst," and the defense the present writer puts up could come only from an Irish pen:

"Think of it! Was ever such profanation? Why, the poem might spring as a living fountain in the Courts of Paradise before the face of the Most High. Could anything be purer?

The breaths of kissing night and day
Were mingled in the Eastern Heaven,
Throbbing with unheard melody
Shook Lyra all its star-chord seven,
When Dusk shrunk cold and Light trod shy,
And Dawn's gray eyes were troubled gray,
And souls went palely up the sky
And mine to Lucidé.

There was no change in her sweet eyes
Since last I saw those sweet eyes shine;
There was no change in her deep heart
Since last that deep heart knocked at mine.
Her eyes were clear, her eyes were Hope's
Wherein did ever come and go
The sparkle of the fountain drops
From her sweet soul below.

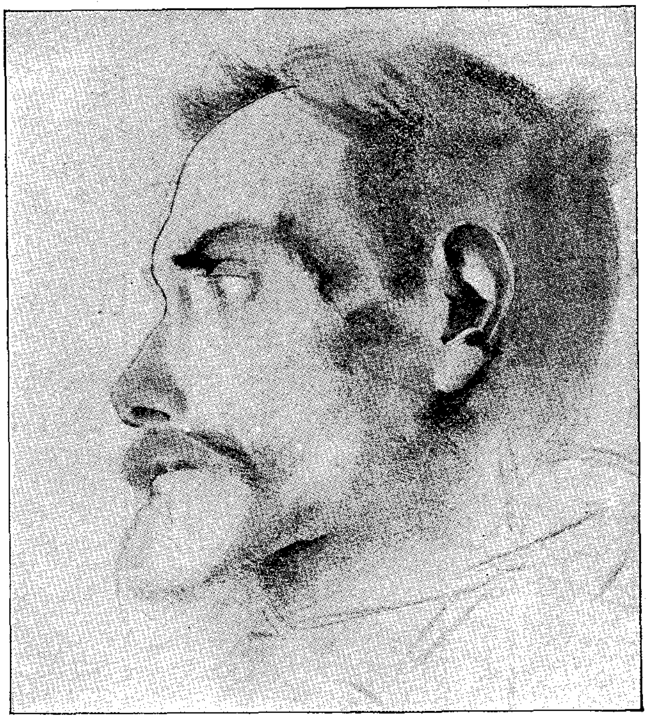
The chambers in the house of dreams
Are fed with so divine an air
That Time's hoar wings grow young therein,
And they who walk there are most fair.
I joyed for me, I joyed for her,
Who with the Past must girt about
Where our last kiss still warms the air,
Nor can her eyes go out.

"Curiously enough, the image of the first lines of this unearthly love-song, so far removed from the things of sense, was the image of an Irish peasant who, being bidden to come early to the hay-cutting, said, 'I'll be there when the night kisses the dawn.'

" 'Dream-Tryst,' 'The Hound of Heaven' and 'In No Strange Land': in these, if he had written nothing less, is warranted Francis Thompson's right to stand by Shelley in English poetry."

OUR LITERARY INDEPENDENCE OF ENGLAND

WE ARE GROWING UP, or at least like to think so. So much and more credit is given us by *The Saturday Review* (London), which will be remembered by not only the oldest among us as one of our sternest judges. The fact, if such it is, that leads *The Saturday Review* to this sapient declaration is that Americans "import very little English literature or English drama," and what we do import is "carefully selected with particular reference to American taste, which is something quite different from English taste." *The Review* recognizes this latter fact without really seeing that the American book-reading and playgoing world is infused with far more racial elements than it had at the time when, as *The Review* again says, "the United States imported their literature and drama wholesale from Great Britain." "Growing up" is an easier way of stating the difference, which is certainly keenly felt by *The Saturday Review*, for it looks back to the times of our wholesale absorption of English books and plays as "now almost historical," and "poignantly regretted by the English dramatic authors and novelists who remember them, and still, perhaps, are living upon the interest of American dollars easily earned and prudently invested in good securities." The present situation is set forth, if not sympathetically, at least without the old slashing and crashing style that used to make *The Saturday Review* so titillating to American readers. It observes:



From the London "Bookman."

NEVILLE LYTTON'S PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS THOMPSON.

"Coventry Patmore thought his prose better than his poetry, and his talk better than either."

"The Americans now like their novels and plays to be written in the American dialect and in accordance with standards and prejudices which have no reference to what the English may be thinking or achieving. The old procedure for an American (usually an American woman) who wanted to acquire a standing in the polite world was to read English books—to know all about Tennyson and Browning and to regret that Dickens wrote 'Martin Chuzzlewit.' Some of them came to London to absorb the English humanities on the spot. Others merely insisted that the American publishers should provide them punctually with the English books of the hour. One quaint result of the old American habit was that Americans usually knew more than we did about English classical authors recently dead. We have all met the American traveler in some spot or other secular to us but sacred to him because Ruskin or Herbert Spencer had done something there. We have met scores of Americans of the older generation who could tell us more than we had ever heard or dreamed of concerning some celebrated author or other whom they were taking very seriously and we were taking for granted. Americans do not take English authors seriously to-day. If an English author desires admittance to the American market in these days he must study American life and consult American taste, and the studying and consulting of America are usually fatal to his prestige at home. If an author fails to win the approval of the best English critics, it is not a bad plan for him to see what he can do on the other side of the Atlantic. The Americans may admire in him the qualities which we most heartily dislike. The English authors who succeed in America to-day often seem to be parting with their English birthright for a mess of American pottage. Consider the case of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne or of Mr. Alfred Noyes. Of the adaptability in taste and intelligence required for naturalizing an English author in Chicago we will say nothing, for the moment. A nation which has just knighted the Manxman and suffered Mr. Pemberton Billing must be shy for a while of alluding to such matters."

It is not so much literature as the stage that leads *The Saturday Review* to speak of the changed conditions. The occasion is the successful production in London of two American farces, "The Naughty Wife" and "Fair and Warmer," and the onus is wholly placed on the British stage, not because the importations are so bad, but so good. We read:

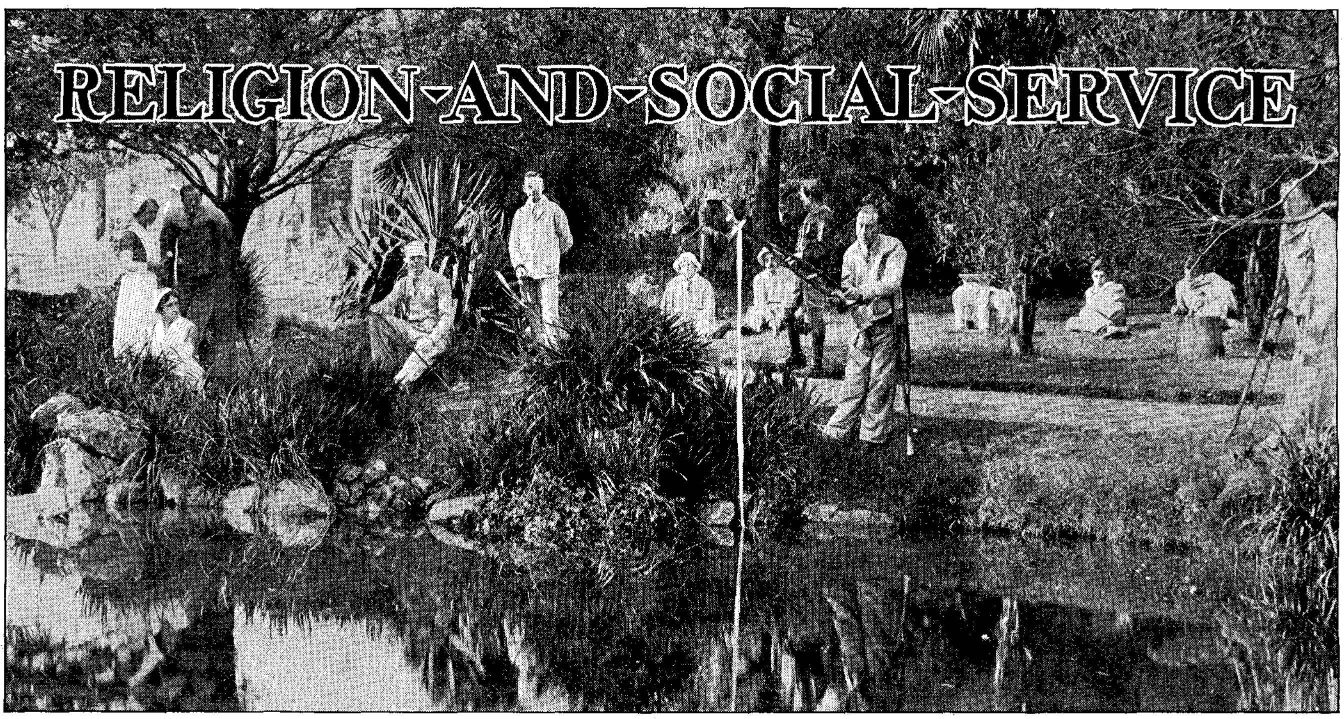
"Nothing could more signally proclaim the downfall of London as the leading theatrical clearing-house of the world than these two importations. It is not simply that they are American by hall-mark. We have long been reduced to importing American plays by dozens, owing to the gradual stifling of English dramatic activities by the theatrical undertakers and showmen who now manage the bulk of our entertainments. What is even more significant than the American trade-mark of these plays is their French origin. We now import from America not only American plays of American life and of an American type, but also plays which the Americans have themselves imitated from Paris. We are apparently no longer equal to the miserable business of Bowdlerizing and adapting French farce for London consumption. To get to the boulevards, we go to Broadway. London, which once supplied New York with English plays, now goes to New York for plays which are not even American. There is nothing in either of the American farces under discussion which could not be as well done in London by any playwright who had made a study of the French farce of intrigue."

The London weekly thinks English playwrights are getting their deserts, for—

"Nothing has been more pitiable in English theatrical history than the way in which London has persisted in accepting Paris as a model for farce without even having come at the spirit or having so much as accepted the root assumption on which the French models are based.

"For generations we have tinkered and toyed with the French farce of intrigue, attempting at the same time to enjoy its impropriety and to make it respectable. The ordinary Bowdlerized farce from Paris, with its wit emasculated, its meaning mislaid, its humor blunted or disguised, never had a chance against any play, however derived, which had in it a vistage of life. The public mind could only think of such 'bodiless creations' as *Cleopatra* thought of *Mardian*. The American farce-writers, who model themselves on Paris, handle their material fearlessly and skilfully. Their work is derived, but it is honestly derived. They exploit the humor of man's infidelity to woman and woman's infidelity to man with precision and clarity. They know what they are about, and do not, like our English authors, pretend that they are about something entirely different. They make their points and do not continually avoid them. They have studied their models carefully; they realize exactly where the fun comes in; and they set to work to do the same sort of things themselves, starting from first principles. There is no reason why the English should import The Naughty Wife' at great expense from Paris. There is still less reason why they should import her from New York."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



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AT AN AMERICAN RED-CROSS HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND.

Nurses and wounded enjoy recreation-hours amid the stillness of green woods and the freshness of limpid streams at Paignton, Devonshire, England. The noise and grime of service at the Front, though not forgotten, seem very far away.

MOBILIZING AN ARMY OF MERCY

AN APPEAL TO ALL THAT IS KINDEST and most devoted in womanhood is issued from Washington for 25,000 nurses to help in the care of the sick and wounded. In this work lies woman's chief share in carrying the war on to victory, and so many nurses have been sent abroad that our need here is positively urgent, and, according to Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas, "no type of service is of more importance at this time." The call is sounded throughout the country, and it is expected that each State will be prompt and eager to supply its quota of women volunteers. It is pointed out that just as nurses at the Front are "doing their bit" to make the world safe for democracy, so likewise do these women who prepare for nursing service at home and abroad. Moreover, they are entering an honored profession in which they can earn their living while "from the very outset of their course serving their country as well as learning." To mobilize 25,000 ministrants of mercy an army school of nurses has been established under the direction of the Army Medical Department, and branch training-schools will be founded in many of the military hospitals in the United States. It is proposed to admit young women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five years who have the advantage of a high-school education or its equivalent. While caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, women who enter the nursing-school will be enrolled in classes which will lead to a diploma in nursing should the military hospital continue in operation for the full period of the three-year course. In case the cessation of hostilities should occur before the completion of this period, a certificate will be issued entitling the holder to credit in a civil hospital for the branches in nursing successfully completed and the terms of service in the army school of nursing. In a call issued from Washington by joint action of Surgeon-General Gorgas, Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service; Mr. H. P. Davison, Chairman War Council, American Red Cross; Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman General Medical Board, Council of National Defense; and Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, we read:

"Across the sea, from France, with every closing day of the heroic struggle of our fighting men, there comes a more imperative call to the women of America to assume their full share of responsibility in winning this world-war for the right of men, women, and nations to live their own lives and determine their own fortunes.

"There exists now an extreme necessity for at least 25,000 women of character, intelligence, and education to fill the gaps in our hospital staffs caused by the calling of many thousands of skilled nurses to the fighting front.

"There is only one way to fill these gaps: by keeping our hospital training-schools supplied with students, who are not only preparing for service abroad and at home at the end of their course and at the same time are equipping themselves to earn their living in one of the ablest of professions, but from the very outset of their course are serving their country as well as learning.

"The Surgeon-General of the United States Army, the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, the American Red Cross, the General Medical Board, and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense therefore unite in an earnest appeal for 25,000 young women, between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five, to enroll in what shall be called the United States Student Nurse Reserve.

"The enrolment began July 29, 1918. Those who register in this volunteer body will engage to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to be assigned to training-schools in civilian hospitals or to the army nursing-school and begin their course of study and active student nursing.

"The service for which we are asking calls for the best that the womanhood of America can offer in courage, devotion, and resourcefulness. We can not go forward to victory oversea if the wives and families of our fighters are not sustained in health and strength; if we can not protect our workers against the hazards of war-industries; if we can not defeat accident and disease, our enemies at home.

"Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their forces in the field.

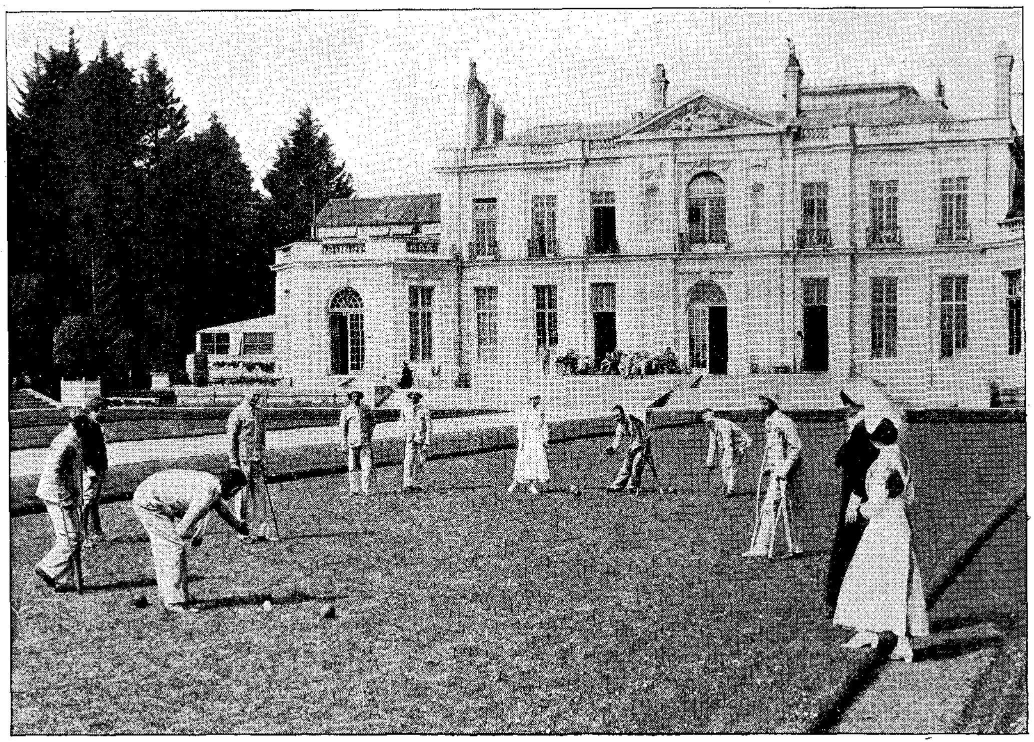
"Acting on the urgency of the need, the State divisions of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense are requested through their local units to enroll the 25,000 women needed.

"We ask the women of America to support us in our further effort not to lower American hospital standards and to give us the practical assurance of their support by going to the nearest recruiting-station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense on or after July 29 and enrolling in the United States Student Nurse Reserve."

OUR CHRISTIAN DUTY TOWARD THE GERMANS

NO CHRISTIAN must turn the other cheek to the Germans until they "repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance," we hear from various religious editors who hold that the war-practises of the Huns have put them beyond the pale of civilization. But the French attitude is that even contrition will not whip the offending Adam out of a people such as this, remarks *The Guardian* (London), for it is only beating them that will bring contrition in its train. This weekly organ of the Church of England thinks the French attitude correct and recalls a wide-spread disposition in England in the early months of the war to avoid ill will toward the rank and file of the German enemy. Mr. H. G. Wells made note of this feeling in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" (1916), and when about the same time the German "Hymn of Hate" was published, the British "received it with amusement." More recently Mr. Kipling gave voice to the growing note of resentment on England's part when he wrote:

> It was not part of their blood,
> It came to them very late,
> With long arrears to make good,
> When the English began to hate.



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A STATELY HOME OF ENGLAND HOUSING AMERICAN NURSES AND WOUNDED.

Said to be the finest coast hospital in the world, this former residence of an American, Mr. Paris Singer, was equipped and given to the British Government early in the war. Since our entry into the conflict it has become known as American Red Cross Hospital No. 21.

To-day, *The Guardian* assures us, no thoughtful observer can doubt that the methods by which the Germans wage war are the cause of a very different spirit from that which at first was willing to attribute all their evil ambition to the German military clique and was anxious to plead with the Almighty on behalf of these enemy people. We read on:

"So sane a man as the Labor representative, Mr. Hodge, declared that if he lived to the age of Methuselah his hatred of the Germans would never die; while Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the boycott decided upon last year by the seamen was to last at least a month for every fresh crime committed, the time total now reaching five years and eight months, and that in the seafaring industry 250,000 men were determined not to tolerate any German on a British ship and would not take a ship to any German port so long as this boycott lasted.

"Faced with this vast difference of outlook—the wide gulf between the resentful and the excusing—it is difficult for any man who desires to remain both a patriot and a Christian to choose his course. He recognizes that it is wrong as well as dangerous to attempt to speak peace to men whose mentality finds in the sinking of hospital ships and *Lusitanias* occasions for rejoicing and the striking of medals, or that can callously and knowingly bomb a whole hospital area. It is impossible to read a letter such as that of Lord Denbigh in *The Times* concerning the treatment of British prisoners without feeling that to talk weak platitudes about forgiveness to the Germans is simply to encourage a whole nation in its wickedness. . . . A *Times* correspondent, writing of the attack on the hospitals said: 'No circumstance of savagery seems to have been omitted. If the members of some savage tribe committed against the Germans one tithe of the horrors which the Germans perpetrated on Sunday night, the Germans would consider themselves justified in wiping the whole tribe off the face of the earth, and the civilized world would probably approve their action.' We have here a suggestion in line with the wiping out of the Amalekites, which the Church continues to regard as a lesson profitable for the instruction of her children. To the human judgment no falling away by the Israelites could justify so completely as the deliberate firing upon hospitals the stern denunciation, 'Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord, and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?'"

Even when we consider the words and deeds of our Lord himself, *The Guardian* goes on to say, we find there were times when he was angry with evil-doers, as, for example, when he drove the traffickers out of the temple. Again, those who object to stiff phrases about the Germans would presumably never use so strong an expression about them as "generation of vipers," yet our Lord did not hesitate to apply this epithet to the Pharisees, who were never guilty of such crimes against humanity as the Central Powers have been. We are asked to remember also that tho he bade his disciple forgive his brother not seven times only, but seventy times seven, yet he based forgiveness on the assumption that the errant brother had on seventy times seven occasions asked for pardon. The Germans have never, so far as we know, says *The Guardian*, been conscious of the need of forgiveness even by Belgium or Servia, and it cites authorities to prove that "the state of mind which is a necessary preliminary to forgiveness has never arisen in Germany." Another consideration almost invariably overlooked from a national point of view is that "no man liveth or dieth to himself, and if there is one lesson that has been brought home more than another to all of us—we trust to the lasting good of the nation—it is this great lesson of mutual dependence. This same dependence makes us stewards of other people's happiness, and in national matters above all it is required that a steward should be found faithful." *The Guardian* recurs to the early days of the war when "a sense of diffused Christianity made the careless heart of the Briton loath to believe evil of any people, and especially of any people calling themselves Christians, and to the weakness in prosecuting the war that resulted from this mental attitude," and it urges that "we have to be very careful indeed that as trustees we are never tempted to betray our trust by any similar laxness, even if that laxness shelters itself behind such a phrase as 'loving our enemies.'"

As an instance of the feeling in the American religious press on this point, *The Biblical World* (Chicago) tells us that we can love our enemies, but "we can not like them." Christian love does not condone evil nor does Jesus insist on any such miracle, we are told by this authority, for—

> "To love people is to treat them as we should like to be treated, and to wish them well. If their enmity to us is due to our own wrong-doing, we must remove the cause, cost it what it may. If it is due to their wrong-doing, we must try to get them to abandon their practises. If they then refuse to be reconciled, they are to be ostracized.
>
> "That is the plain teaching of Jesus.
>
> "Can we love our enemies while we are at war with them? Not if our love means affection for them or indifference to their wrong-doing. Love for enemies does not mean that we should suffer them to do others harm; that we should approve their brutality, condone their atrocities, or submit to their oppression. We have a nation to preserve, a civilization, political ideals, and liberties to safeguard.
>
> "We shall love the Germans in the sense that we shall be reconciled with them as soon as they convince us that we have done them wrong or they are converted to a regard for human rights and international justice. If they refuse such reconciliation, persist in robbing other nations, justify rape, massacres, deportations, starvation, and terrorization in the name of patriotism, love for them will not lead us to neglect love for their victims. If they threaten the world with the sword, we shall protect the world with the sword.
>
> "Love for our enemies can not make us indifferent to our obligations to protect those who are not our enemies. That too is love, and of the noblest sort.
>
> "Love for our enemies is not moral if it deadens our indignation against the crimes they perpetrate."

We shall not be kept from killing our enemies tho we love them, "if they compel us to choose that as the only way in which our love for their victims can find expression," and *The Biblical World* recalls that we did not choose the method, for we were forced into war when we sought peace. Yet we need not hate Germany in the sense that we wish it ill, and we have no desire to crush the nation because it is unchristian, for we will not "soil our souls by vengeance," and

> "German women shall not suffer at our hands because Belgian women have suffered unmentionable injury from German soldiers. German civilians shall not be shot because Belgian and French civilians have been shot in batches. German workmen and farmers will not be made slaves of martial law because the workmen and farmers of Belgium, France, Poland, and the Ukraine have been deported and maltreated. Germans need not fear we shall violate treaties because they have made a mockery of treaties.
>
> "Indignation and loathing are not hatred. Self-protection is not vindictiveness. National action for the sake of world-peace is not vengeance.
>
> "Christians do not hate because they fight. We seek not vengeance, but international justice. When peace comes we shall ask no indemnities or punitive suffering. We shall help Germans when Germans will let us help them. Our sense of justice will extend to them as to all the world.
>
> "But such love will not excuse their brutalities or make us indifferent to the danger of the repetition of German crimes.
>
> "We shall love our enemies, but we shall not disarm until they are harmless. If they repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, we shall welcome their return to civilization.
>
> "Until that day we shall fight them. For love that seeks to do men good is cowardice when it refuses to prevent them from doing wrong."

TO EVANGELIZE RUSSIA—While the political salvation of Russia is a grave concern of the Allies, her spiritual need has given origin to the Russian Missionary and Educational Society incorporated in Pennsylvania, the object of which is to make a great religious drive for her redemption. Similar societies in France, England, Sweden, Denmark, and other countries will participate, we learn through the press, and the big campaign is to be opened early next autumn. Moscow will be the clearing-house for the proposed giant revival, and there a tabernacle will be built at the cost of $300,000. Around the tabernacle will be grouped educational and vocational schools, ranging from kindergartens to colleges. It is planned also to have two orphanages for war-children and a training-school for two thousand students who will be employed in the task of spiritualizing Russia. Pastor William Fetler, of the Moody Bible Institute, of Chicago, who is training one hundred men to go with him to Russia, is quoted in Chicago dispatches as saying that the society has sufficient means to begin the great work of redeeming Russia, and he explains that—

> "Russia, hungry for religion, is like a vast field ready for planting. The Greek Church—more a police system than a church—against whose power four years ago all attacks were futile, has been abolished and its property seized by the radicals. Russia was more religious in the old days than she is now. It was a religion, however, that did not inspire or liberate. The present régime is without religion.
>
> "A coalition government is coming, a democracy like the United States. In a few months, perhaps in September, the revolution will begin to bear genuine fruit, and the real leaders of the people will go into control. Then will the big Russian soul seek spiritual consolation."

It is interesting to note that in the religious campaign the English language will be taught as well as the Russian, for, according to Pastor Fetler, the Russians realize the high place the English language now takes in the world.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE FOLKS AT HOME

ANXIOUS RELATIVES OF SOLDIERS who have gone abroad will welcome the latest plan of this Government to provide detailed information about those whose names appear in the casualty lists sent by General Pershing. The cable-lines are so heavily loaded that the War Department's communication to the family of a soldier who has been killed or wounded or is "missing," is necessarily brief, and naturally the suspense of the family in the case of messages open to question is very great. All obtainable information will be supplied henceforth by the Bureau of Communication of the American Red Cross, which was originally formed as the Bureau of Information and Casualties. It has other functions, but chiefly will aim its effort to relieve the strain on American families who receive word that their soldier-son is on a casualty list. Mr. William J. Castle, Jr., Director of the Bureau in Washington, is quoted in the daily press as saying:

> "Our work is supplementary to the War Department's, and before speaking of it I ought to say something about the reports of casualties sent out to the families of the boys on the list. The War Department makes every effort to convey this information humanely and accurately. If the telegram reads 'slightly wounded' there is no cause for alarm. The telegram means literally what it says. 'Seriously wounded' means that the case is grave, but with the development of surgery and medicine in this war by far the greater number of 'seriously wounded' men recover. Naturally, the family is in suspense until news of the outcome is received, but it is useless to send frantic appeals to the War Department during this period of anxiety. The War Department has given all the information it possesses.
>
> "It is here that our assistance comes in, and owing to certain circumstances we will often be able to give the desired information almost immediately after the first report is received by the family from the War Department. It is about two weeks after the casualty has taken place before the family is notified by the War Department; this delay is for military reasons. Our Red-Cross searchers in the hospitals in France are instructed to report to us without delay every serious case. This information is as complete as military regulations will permit. It tells how the wound was received, just what it is, how the patient is getting along, the estimated time of the convalescence. This information, as soon as the military censor has passed on it, is sent to our office at Paris, whence it is forwarded without delay, in special mail-sacks, to our office at Washington."

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That is the only one to watch

When your whole body abounds in health and energy you don't care what the mercury says. All weather is good weather when your appetite and digestion are in good working order. That is the important thing.

Start your dinner or supper today with

Campbell's Tomato Soup

There is nothing like it to promote a lively appetite and good digestion.

It is nature's own tonic—the juice of fresh red-ripe tomatoes—blended with choice butter and other nourishing ingredients. It cannot be surpassed for wholesome quality and tempting flavor.

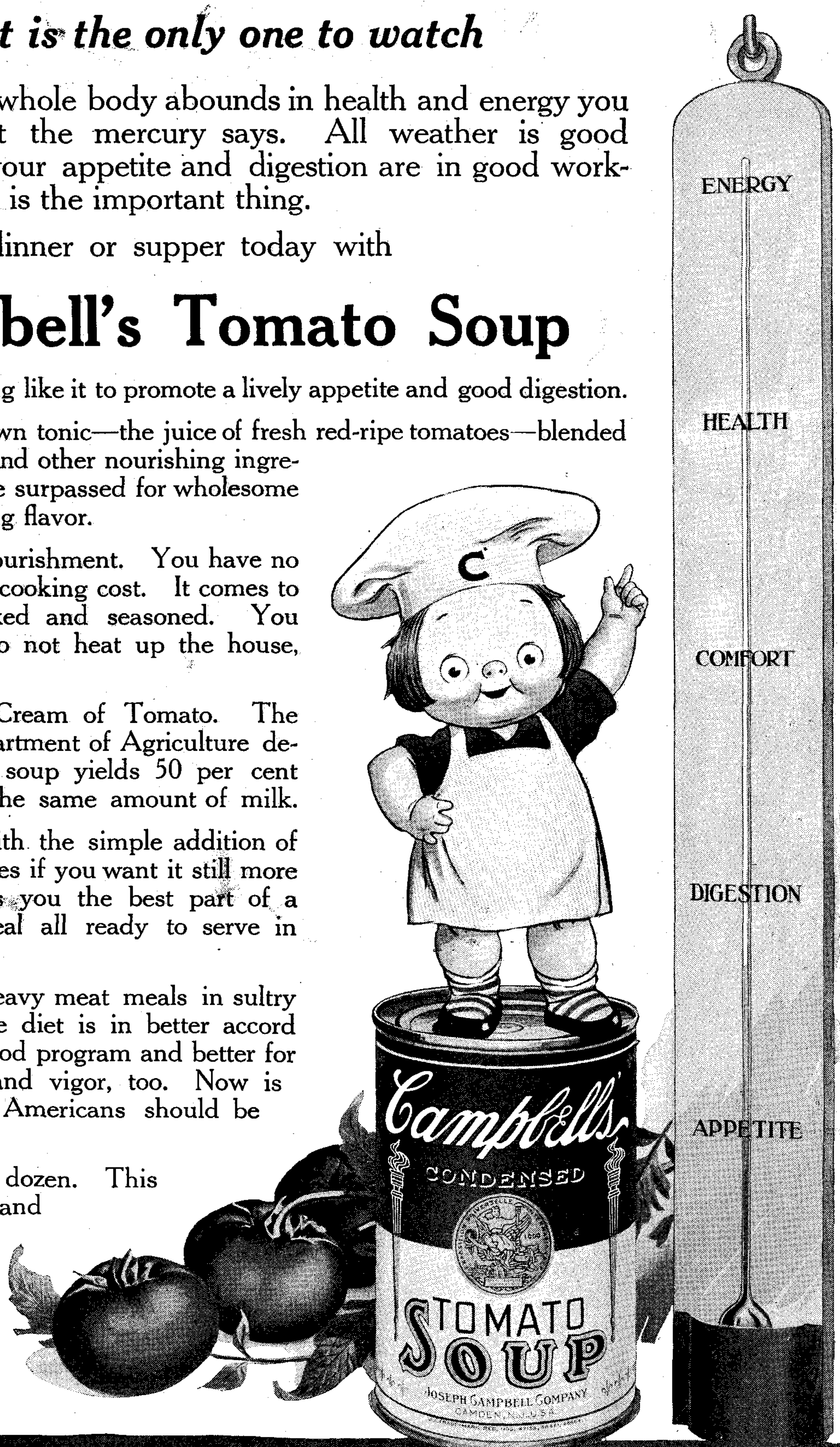
It is all pure nourishment. You have no waste, no labor, no cooking cost. It comes to you perfectly cooked and seasoned. You save fuel. You do not heat up the house, nor yourself.

Serve it as a Cream of Tomato. The United States Department of Agriculture declares that such a soup yields 50 per cent more energy than the same amount of milk.

Or serve it with the simple addition of boiled rice or noodles if you want it still more hearty. This gives you the best part of a nutritious light meal all ready to serve in three minutes.

No need of heavy meat meals in sultry weather. A simple diet is in better accord with the national food program and better for your own health and vigor, too. Now is the time when all Americans should be at their best.

Order it by the dozen. This is the convenient and economical way.



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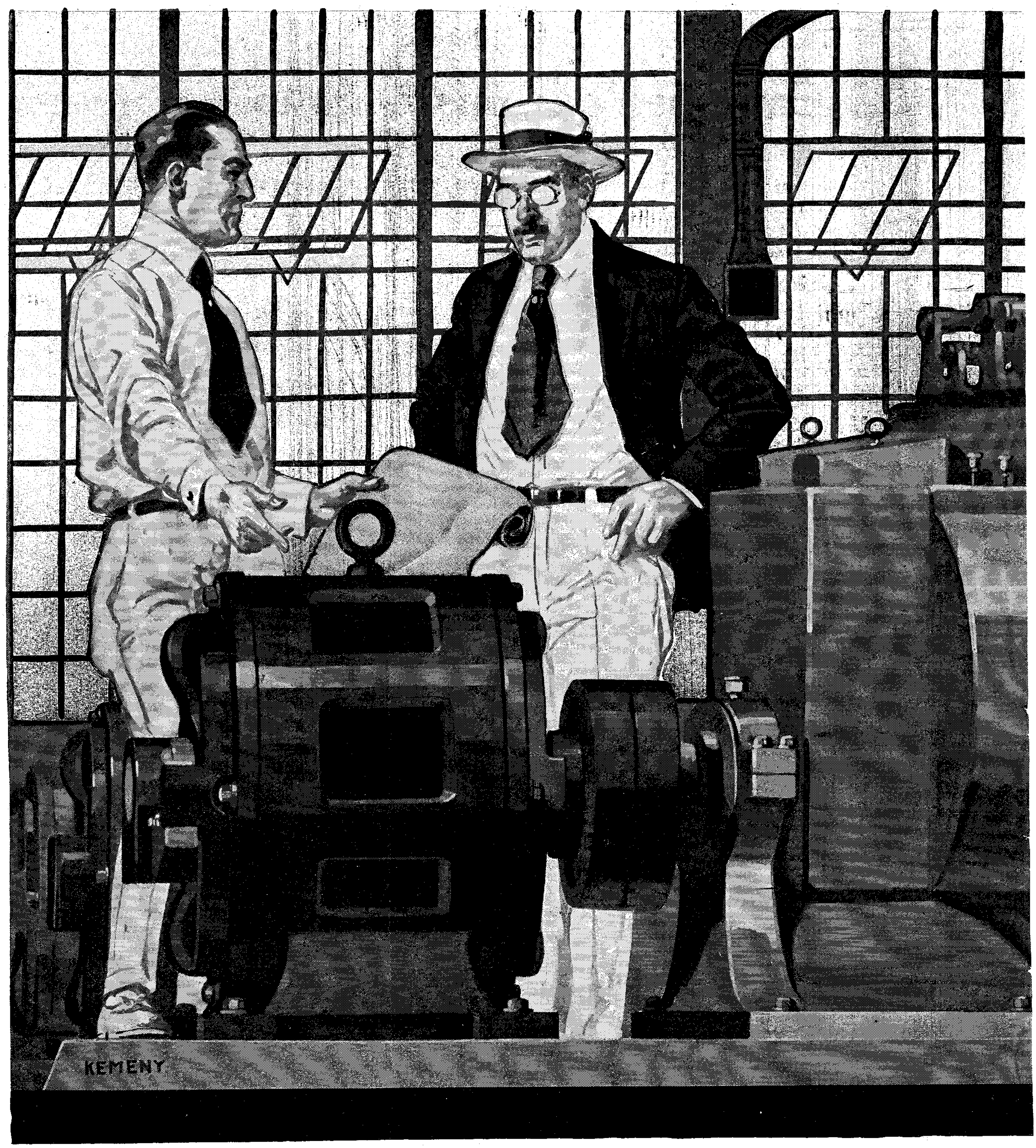
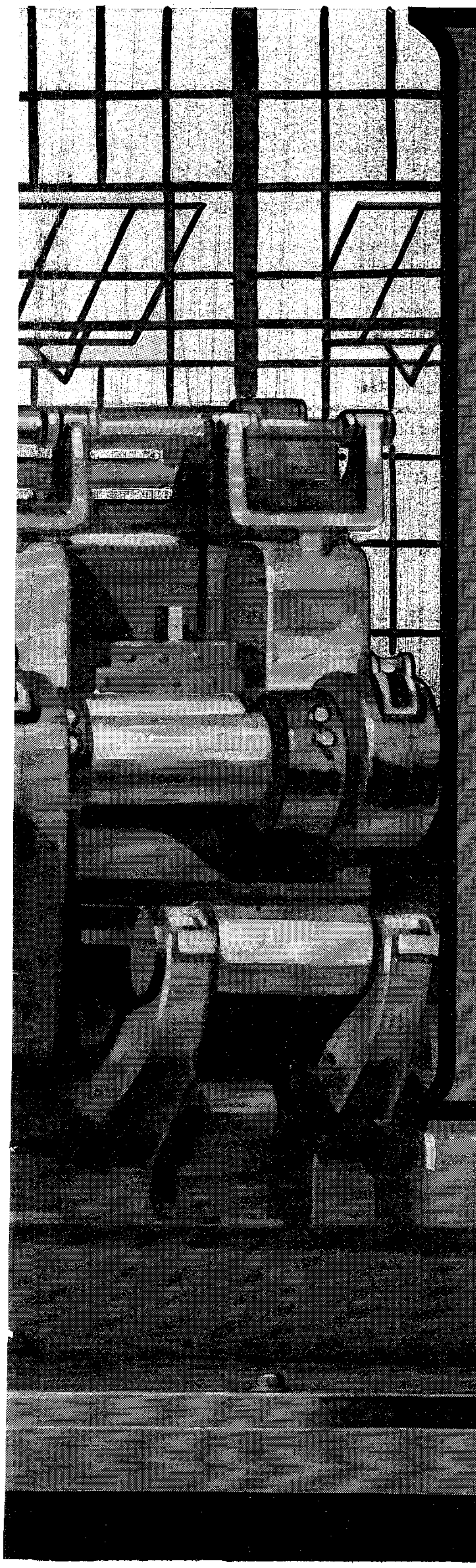


MOTORS



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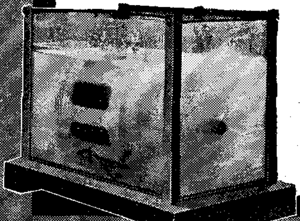
With the motor mounted on the same base, there is no slipping of belts, no power wasted in friction or in turning counter shafts, and pulleys. Every ounce of power from the motor goes to useful work.

In order that you may get this maximum benefit from motor drive, Lincoln Engineers are co-operating with the leading manufacturers of all types of machinery. They are determining just how much power and what kind of power is needed for a machine, then furnishing a motor which will exactly meet that demand.

Buy your machine complete with a Lincoln Motor ready to connect to your electrical lines. It will assure you of economical, satisfactory operation under all conditions.

"Link Up With Lincoln"



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The following classes of machinery are furnished with Lincoln Motors:

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CURRENT - POETRY

A SONNET sequence, well done, is no mean achievement, but when it is a humorous sequence as well, it is somewhat of a feat. Yet Arthur Guiterman has accomplished it admirably in *Harper's Magazine*—inspired by tea! From this series we quote the first two of the sonnets.

AFTERNOON TEA

By Arthur Guiterman

A SONNET SEQUENCE

As wildly raged the tea-imbibing throng
About the urn, with measured step and slow,
The mighty spirits of the realm of song
(At some weird séance on the floor below
Materialized), among them moved, amazed
At what they heard. A teacup dropt and broke,
All unregarded, when, with hand upraised,
Full solemnly the shade of Milton spoke:

I

RESIGNATION

When I consider how my time is spent
At gatherings to meet some tender bride,
Or "Just a few dear friends," or, wo betide!
Some foreign superperson, eloquent,
Whom women rave about, or, ill-content,
Some bashful English poet, wistful-eyed,
Who yearns, I know, to run away and hide—
Rebelliously I question, "Was I meant
To hear this talk that runs around in rings?
And must I waste the blessèd afternoon?"
Then, "Hush!" says Patience; "Think upon the fate
Of those who needs must pass the tea and things—
Who may not say, 'Good-by,' as you shall soon—
Who have to serve, and, likewise, stand and wait!"

Backed up against a shelf whereon reposed
His works (with leaves uncut, I sadly fear),
Stood Wordsworth. Intermittently he dozed,
The solitary Bard of Windermere;
Then, waking from a pleasant forty winks,
He drew about his shape its cloak of gray;
And, borrowing a sonnet-form, methinks
Employed by Shelley, thus he said his say:

II

SOME FOLKS ARE TOO MUCH WITH US

Some folks are too much with us; much too much.
"Yes," sighed the lady with the gems galore,
"One's life in Europe puts one out of touch
With matters here; but then, this dreadful war
Just fairly drove us back. And we had such
A weary hunt to find a house, before
We took that spacious, fine old Tudor place,
Or mansion, rather. Then the coal, you know!
We burn twelve tons a week in any case;
But no one would deliver it, and so
We had to send the touring-cars with Brace,
Our second-man, the five chauffeurs, and Fred,
To load and fetch it home and store it!" "Oh,
I'm glad you are so rich!" said I, and fled.

The Buffalo *Evening News* publishes an aid to the study of Robert Browning, which runs:

GUIDE TO R. BROWNING

By G. L. K.

Morning, evening, noon, and night,
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

In hamlet, village, town, or city,
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

In full dress, dinner coat, or nightie,
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

In subway, surface car, or street,
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

In moderation, or mediocrity,
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

And as I wonder which was right,
Praise the Lord, sang Theocrite.

Why this Buffalo journal should be so worried on the subject of rime is a little puzzling, as rime is somewhat out of fashion. Free verse is the order of the day. This moves *Punch* to wrath and he chastises the free-versifiers in an admirable technical poem:

BALLADE OF FREE VERSE

Up to the end of the great Queen's reign
Pegasus proved a tractable steed;
Verse was metrical, mostly sane;
"Fleshly" singers who wished to exceed
Seldom, however great was their need,
Held that prosody was a crime.
Critics were one and all agreed:
"Poets will never abandon rime."

Now, inspired by a high disdain,
Grudging the past its rightful meed,
Georgian minstrels, might and main,
Urge that verse must be wholly freed
Now and forever from rules that lead
Singers in chains to a jingling chime,
Slaves of the obscurantist screed:
"Poets will never abandon rime."

Milton and Tennyson give them pain;
Marinetti 's the man they heed,
Grim apostle of stress and strain,
Noise, machinery, smell, and speed.
Yet the best of the British breed,
Fighters who sing mid blood and grime,
Lend new force to the ancient rede:
"Poets will never abandon rime."

ENVOY

Prince, *vers libre* is a noxious weed;
Verse that is blank *may* be sublime;
Still, in spite of the Georgian creed,
Poets will never abandon rime.

Here is another humorous ballade from the London *New Age*, where C. S. D., departing for the Front, takes leave of his fellow jester "Triboulet":

BALLADE DES REGRETS

(To Triboulet)

By C. S. D.

Grim war envelops me, a tiny thing,
In its great swirling hurricane of wo;
The drum, the bugle, and the cannon ring
Discordant in my burning ears as tho
It were an echo from the world below.
The distant yearnings that my heart outpoured
Confront me like the dead; but yet I know
The pen, indeed, is mightier than the sword.

Still through the maze undying mem'ries cling,
Of youthful dreams, of days of long ago,
When through great Homer's pages wandering,
Where cool, translucent streams, unharried, flow,
Or fragrant flowers their charmèd beauties show,
Myself was lost, all other things ignored,
In Poetry's embrace. ('Twas ever so!)
The pen, indeed, is mightier than the sword.

All now is changed. In strife and hurrying,
In rush and bustle, men like minims glow,
In mass of lead and steel the warriors bring,
To do destruction in their puppet show.
This, too, will change, as swift as breezes blow
After a storm, so after war's discord
Fair peace will reign, for, tho men come and go,
The pen, indeed, is mightier than the sword.

ENVOY

Friend Triboulet, I go to fight the foe,
And leave to you fresh regions unexplored.
Après la guerre, mon ami, we will show
Our pen, indeed, is mightier than our sword.

The New Age is dedicated to Gild Socialism, but it has its lighter moments. From a number in an unusually hilarious mood we select two poems which are models of how humorous verse should be written:

REFLECTIONS

By H. H. Mytton

Sometimes I see a man with stern-set jaw,
Untrue, untamed, regardless of the law.
Sometimes a man with laughing face—above,
A babe's: him all the world must love.
Sometimes a fresh young fellow setting out,
Smooth-cheeked, clear-eyed, *sans* fear or shame or doubt,
Upon adventure or some high emprise.
Again, a tired man with dark-rimmed eyes
And hot, uneasy skin and twisted mouth
That tell a tale of yesternight's mad drouth.
Sometimes a treasured glance I win—
A clean, lean sweep of cheek and chin,
Contoured and hollowed like an anchorite.
Sometimes there passes in my sight
Another creature: on his face a mesh
Of wrinkles and ignoble lines of flesh. . . .
Mostly I hate the man and do abjure him:
Anon, as when he smiles, I just endure him.

But which of these I truly be
I know not, nor I know withal
Where lies the mystery—in me
Or in the mirror in the hall.

REFLECTIONS OF MY PATRON SAINT

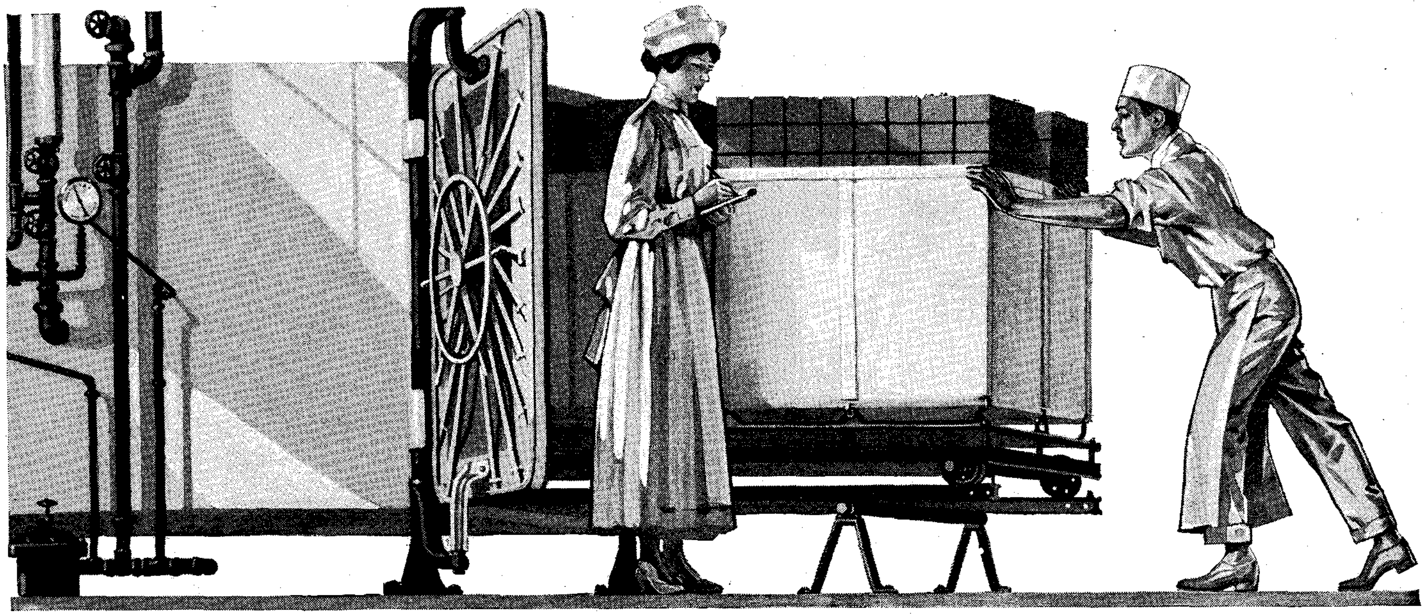
By Lieut. Anthony M. Ludovici, R. F. A.

When the stag with his antlers gets caught in his foe's,
And the two die enlocked amid plump, browsing does;
When the lion, the ape, and the nimble gazel
Lost their lives for their loves in a brief taste of hell;
They tear muscle from bone as in combat they close;
For the male for his female must pay through the nose.

When with assagai, arrow, or bludgeon he goes,
From the forest or jungle, to battle with those
Who have rivaled his claims in a fair maiden's heart,
The young savage invokes, ere he ventures to start,
All the blessings of parent and priest; for he knows
That the male for his female must pay through the nose.

When the civilized citizen tries to dispose
In his favor the heart of a Mary or Rose,
And her family waits till he's able to bring
Some just claim to indulge his warm passion of Spring,
A life's care is the minimum term they impose;
For the male for his female must pay through the nose.

And when war breaks upon us, and precious blood flows,
And the youth of the world reels beneath its own blows,
And it's "Over the top!" with your very last breath,
While the blue-heavened thunder sows horror and death;
Then the mud of the battle-field hugs your last throes;
For the male for his female must pay through the nose.



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B & B Dressings

Sterilized Again After Wrapping

This means B&B Absorbent Cotton. Also B&B Bandages and Gauze — the dressings which come in contact with a wound.

They are not only sterilized—and repeatedly—in making. They are sterilized to the innermost fibre after they are wrapped.

Our final process—after wrapping—is to place these dressings in a mammoth sterilizer. One of them is pictured above.

There we first create a vacuum. Then we force in live steam under pressure. Because of the vacuum, the super-heated steam penetrates the heart of every package, and every germ is killed.

We constantly prove this. From various parts of the package, including the center, we take out fibre for testing. These fibres are placed in a culture medium and kept for days in an incubator. Thus we know that every fibre is utterly sterile—and always.

For every package comes to you sealed against germs and all contamination.

This is costly—it is slow. But it seems the only way to bring you germ-free dressings. And they are vitally important, even on the smallest wound.

For Safety's Sake Always Ask for the B&B Double-Sure Products

Absorbent Cotton
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Surgeons take endless precautions to have every dressing sterile. Gauzes in hospitals are sterilized after wrapping, and by this same vacuum process. The U. S. Army in its field dressings requires this final sterilization.

Be as careful in your home. Every cut or scratch—even a pin-prick—offers danger of infection. Have sterile Absorbent Cotton, sterile Bandages ever ready. Bring nothing else in contact with a wound.

Call the doctor for any serious wound. But in the meantime don't infect it.

Get B&B Safety Dressings—Absorbent Cotton, Gauze and Bandages. Get them now—have them ready for emergencies. Don't take chances when this protection is so easily available.

Our First Aid Book

tells what to do before the doctor comes, in every form of accident or emergency. It is written by an authority, and has 120 pictures, dealing with sudden sickness, poisoning or accidents. We offer it free.

Put it with your B&B Dressings. It may sometime save a life.

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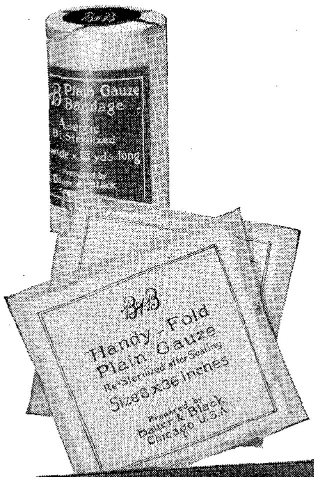
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Re-Sterilized after Sealing
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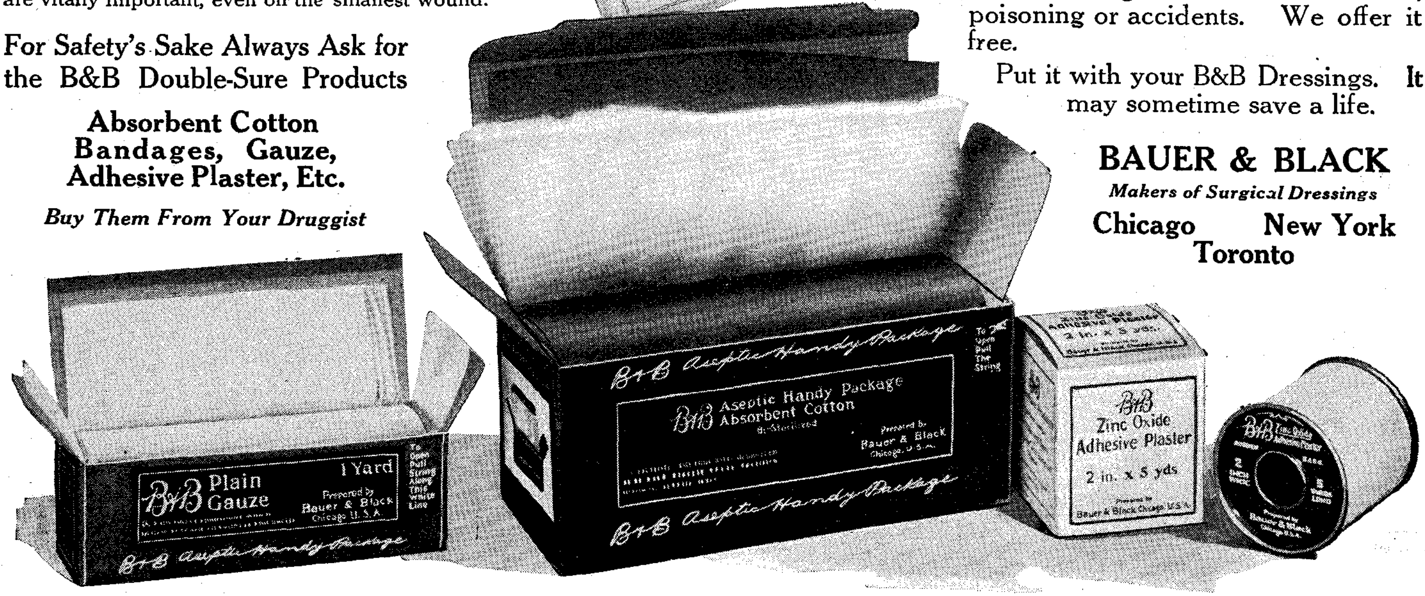
B&B Plain Gauze
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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

IN THE LAST YEARS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Humphreys, Charles A. Field, Camp, Hospital, and Prison in the Civil War: 1863-1865. Pp. 428. Boston: Press of Geo. H. Ellis Company. $2. Postage, 12 cents.

In these days of many "war-books" concerning the great struggle overseas, it is an inspiring change to come upon such a volume as this; to be reminded so vividly again of that lesser conflict, on American soil, which was terribly momentous to the American people; to read again of the hardships which were suffered and the perils which were faced by the "boys in blue" and the "boys in gray." Mr. Humphreys accepted service in 1863 as chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers, whose Colonel was Charles Russell Lowell, the husband of Josephine Shaw Lowell, and a nephew of James Russell Lowell. Altho only a chaplain, and bearing no arms, Mr. Humphreys went with his command into many a battle, and had many narrow escapes. He was clearly a fighting chaplain, who took equal chances with every officer and private, and paid the penalty by capture and imprisonment. His whole book, he tells us near the end of its copious appendix, "has been a labor of love scattered over many years"; and he has "felt that while the chords of the human heart thrill to the touch of courage and devotion, the story of the Civil War will find eager listeners and stimulate responsive heroisms." It is, indeed, an unvarnished tale, as he tells it, minute in its recitals of experience in camp and field, and full of human interest all the way through, intensified by its numerous portraits of Massachusetts men. A fair idea of Mr. Humphreys's style, and of the sentiment under it, will be obtained from this excerpt, portraying certain conditions existing in the spring of 1865, just previous to the surrender of Lee:

> "We now enter upon the closing scenes of this bloody drama of rebellion. When Grant learned that Sheridan was approaching by way of White House, he delayed the final movement in order that he might have the cavalry at hand for a decisive stroke. He felt that the force of the rebellion was nearly spent. By the capture of Atlanta, Sherman had severed the Confederacy in twain, and had destroyed one of its chief sources for the supply of food and ammunition; and he was now sweeping a wide swath of desolation northward toward Virginia, threatening disaster to any force that might escape from before Grant's tightening clutches.
>
> "By the crushing defeat of Hood before Nashville, Thomas had practically annihilated the Army of the West, and so put an end to the hopes of the Confederacy beyond the Alleghanies. And now Sheridan had destroyed those main branches of Lee's communications — the Lynchburg Railroad and the James River Canal. The effective forces of the rebellion were thus confined to the small region between the Neuse and the James, the Blue Ridge and the Atlantic. And even there its life was flickering; for it had lost its hold upon the people. They could no longer be drawn into enlistment by bribes nor threats. They could not be made to contribute even the necessary supplies for the army, except by forced levies. The excitement and enthusiasm that had taken them out of the Union had long since cooled.

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in The Literary Digest. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

> "The fair fields of Virginia, which were now to drink the last drops of sacrificial blood, had already swallowed up nearly one-half of the dreadful holocaust of precious lives—estimated at two millions wounded or disabled and half a million killed in the whole war over the whole extent of the country. How this proud State would have hesitated before throwing down the gage of battle, had she known how War with horrid front would stalk across her borders, trampling into barrenness her fruitful fields, felling her forests to give clearer sweep to his fiery coursers of destruction, reddening her streams with the blood of her chosen sons, and leaving her maimed and exhausted, her pride and her power crusht in a common ruin. Up to April 1, 1865, she had withstood, or driven back, or only partially yielded, before the furious onsets of the Union forces led successively by McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade. But now Grant, with a more dogged persistency of purpose, was pushing a cordon of impregnable force about the shattered remnants of the once proud Army of Northern Virginia, and nine days, only, served to crush them completely.
>
> "Lee's forces at this time numbered on paper one hundred and sixty thousand men, but really he had only about fifty thousand troops. Still they had a marvelous energy of despair, and, tho poorly clothed and fed, they were sustained by the brilliant record which their army had made; and Lee still hoped to prolong the war till terms more favorable to the Confederacy could be extorted from the Federal Government."

SHAKESPEARIAN FOUNDERS OF LIBERTY

Gayley, Charles Mills (Litt.D., LL.D.). Shakespeare and the Founders of Liberty in America. 8vo, pp. xii-270. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

The Literary Digest recently (June 1) cited opinions from various authors concerning the advantage that will accrue if both British and Americans know (not only the outstanding common political facts and events, but) the contact of the two peoples in the way of ideals of liberty and government. Professor Gayley, of the University of California, reveals in the volume under discussion that through a circle intimately connected with the great dramatist "the institutions, the law, and the liberty, the democracy administered by the fittest," born in England and transmitted by a circle associated with Shakespeare, became peculiarly our own. The Colony of Virginia and, through very close connection with some of the Virginia Company, also the settlements in Massachusetts owed the fundamental doctrines which distinguished their development to such men as the Earl of Southampton and Sir Edwin Sandys, who obtained "The Great Charter" of 1618 under which representative government came into being in Virginia. To the Earl the poet dedicated his "Venus and Adonis" and his "Rape of Lucrece. To the third Earl of Pembroke, another member of this circle, the folio of Shakespeare's plays was dedicated by the editors Heminges and Condell. In fact, the Virginia Company and the circle of Shakespeare were so intimately interconnected as in effect to form one society.

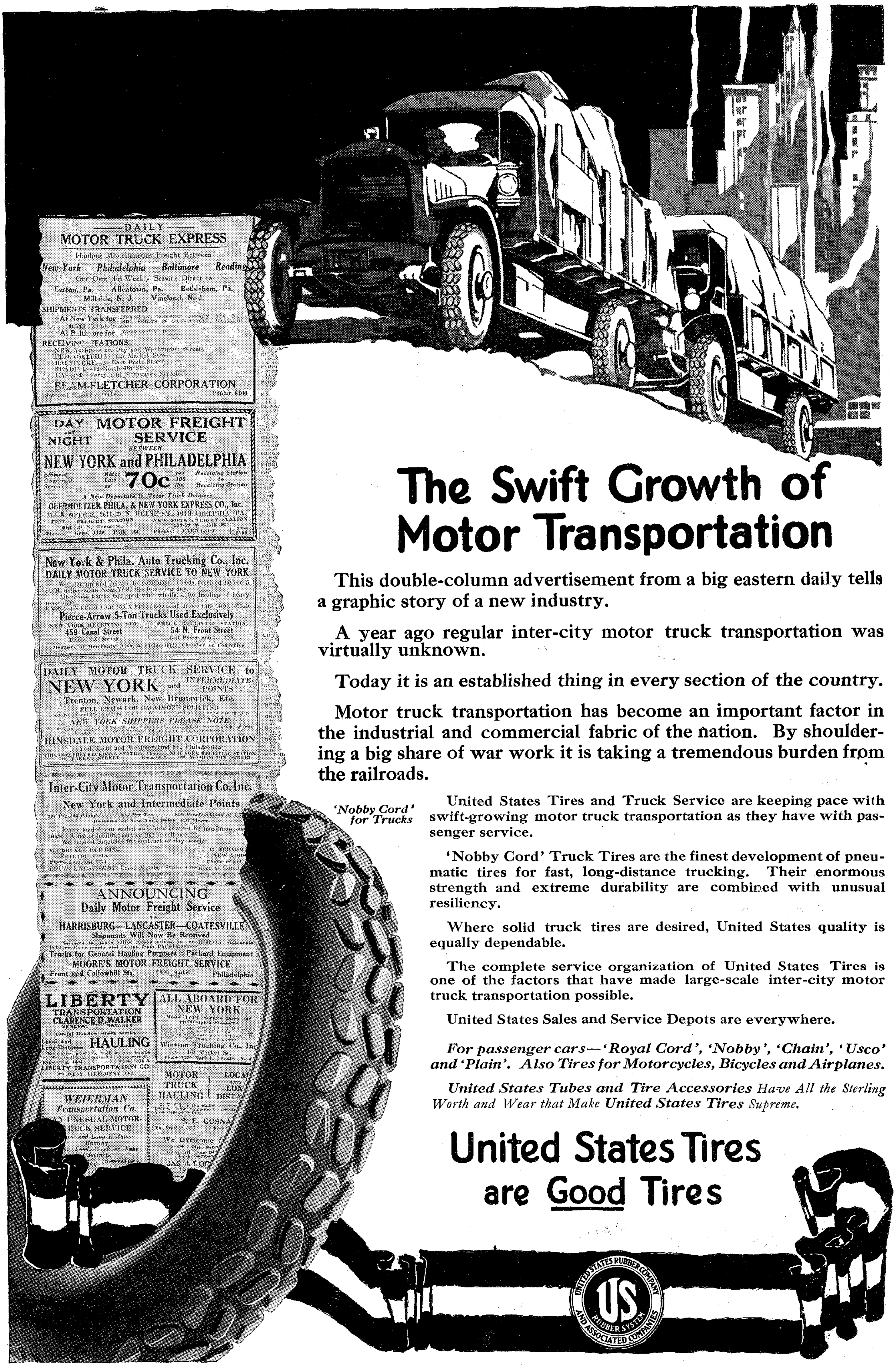
An interesting chapter is that in which is established the foundation of "The Tempest" upon a private letter which recounted the experience of Sir George Somers and Sir Thomas Gates, wrecked in the *Sea-Venture* on the rocks of the "dangerous and dreaded Ilands (*sic*) of the Bermuda . . . supposed to be given over to Devils and wicked Spirits." This vessel was part of the expedition of 1609 from Plymouth to Virginia. The literary connection of the Colony and Shakespeare is, therefore, in one notable case that of source and elaboration. But it is not merely a literary link that binds Americans to the great poet and his coterie. The bonds are those of political ideals, formed in an age of revolt against the claims of monarchical absolutism, and put into practise on this side of the ocean against an absolutist's wish and will.

The volume contains only nine chapters, but all are of high worth. One shows that while the principles of political freedom were concretely established by members of the Virginia Company, the principles themselves go back for their formulation to Richard Hooker, the author of the undying work on "Ecclesiastical Polity." He was the inspiration that breathed in Locke, which passed into the ideals of Sandys, Selden, Brooke, Neville, Sackville, and Digges, and ultimately became vocal for us through Jefferson in our own Declaration and Constitution.

There is so much that is quotable in this volume that the reviewer is embarrassed. But its purport and importance are well suggested by the following opening paragraph of Chapter VII on "The Heritage in Common: England, America, France"—

> "The liberty we enjoy to-day is what it is, primarily because Southampton, Sandys, and the Ferrers, Selden, Brooke, Coke, Sackville, Cavendish, and other patriots were Englishmen; because Gates, De la Warr, and Strachey, Dale and Wyatt, the Bradfords, Brewsters, and Dudleys, willing to venture, were Englishmen; because in the decades when England was awakening to the perils of arbitrary rule at home, these contemporaries of Hooker and Shakespeare established in the New World an advance guard of English rights. From Shakespeare's England, in an age when such civil and political rights were, with the possible exception of the United Netherlands, elsewhere unrealized, proceeded our common law, our trial by jury, our system of representative government, our free institutions. It is to Shakespeare's England that the Americans of the Colonies owed—that Americans of to-day, of whatever stock they be, owe—the historic privileges that have made the New World a refuge for the oppress and a hope for humanity. The sapling of civil liberty had drawn vigor from deep roots of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman consciousness, and for centuries had strained steadily upward. In the seventeenth century it towered as an oak, and sheltered with its far-spread arms the Britons at home and Britons in America."

It will be fortunate, indeed, if this excel-



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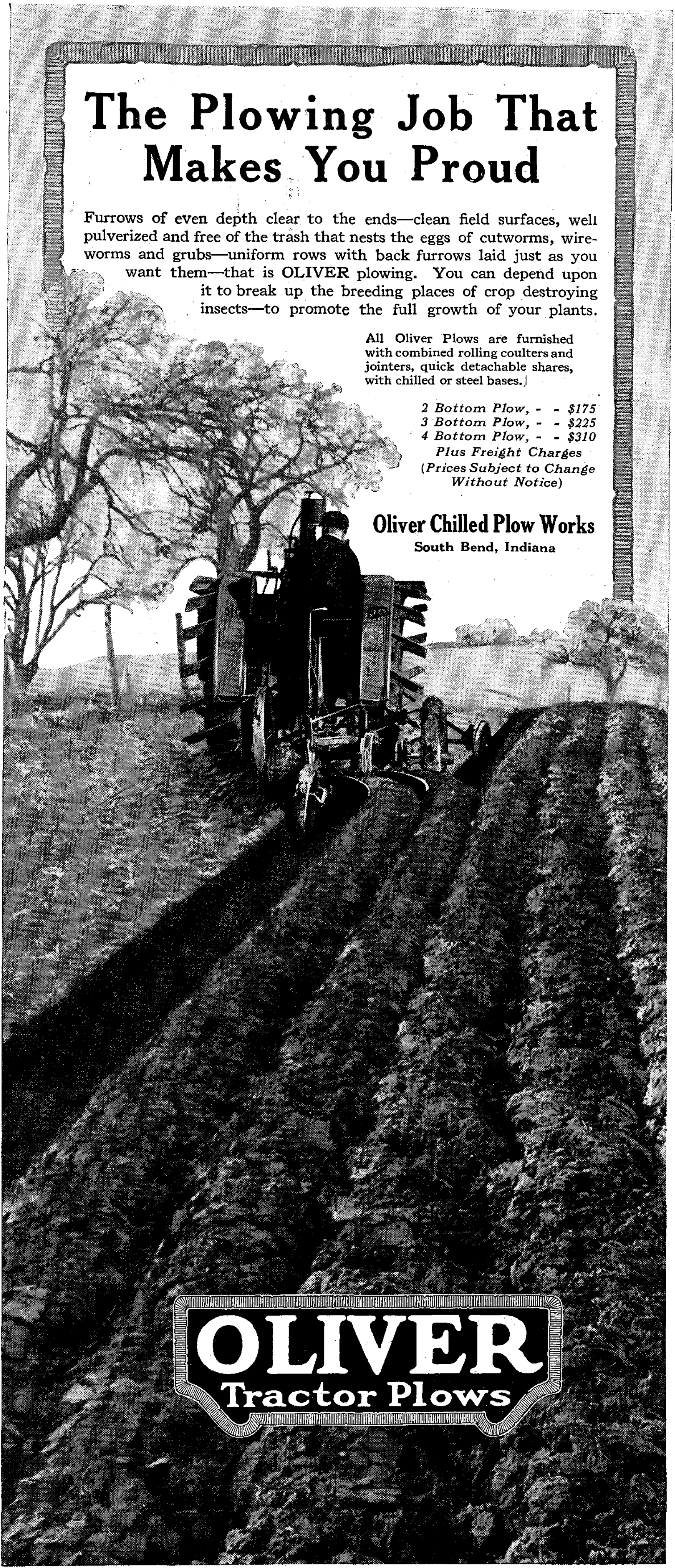

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lent volume aid in laying the ghost of hostility on the part of Americans toward Great Britain, and lead to recognition by us of the debts of the past and cordial appreciation of services still continuing as her armies and fleet stand between us and a terrible foe, or array themselves with us.

THE TRINITY IN MODERN LIFE

Whiton, James Morris. The Life of God in the Life of His World. Pp. 69. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. 60 cents net. Postage, 10 cents.

Another monograph on the Trinity? Those who recall, with fear and trembling, the learned and exhausting tomes of yesterday will need a lively urging to return to that subject; for the doctrine of the Trinity is meaningless to the average man to-day. But the humane writer of this little volume does not fail us; he is brave enough to tell us that what men usually sought and found in this idea offers no food for most famishing souls, and he is scientific enough to relate the authentic kernel of truth in the dogma to the life of living men. That should insure a hearty welcome to this book. For enlightened Mohammedans are not the only men to feel the lack of essential humanity in much of our traditional theology. What biologist, for instance, has not wished that the life of God in the life of his world be oftener described by theologians in the terms of immanence?

The Trinity has troubled men because they thought to explicate the very nature of the divine essence—what with procreation, procession, and the whole mechanism of the "Persons," we had almost lost sight of the world in which a triune God must needs express himself. Dr. Whiton has brought the subject out of the clouds into the market-place where every man is a son of God and the God-in-man appears as the only God worth knowing. The reader may recall how astonished Molière's hero was when he found that he had been talking prose all his life; some students may be a bit astonished to find that they have been trinitarians all their lives, when their respectability in the sacred halls of orthodoxy had been questioned. This will commend the volume to many an uneasy conscience.

We are glad that there are some souls who see how this most venerable of all the dogmas concerning Divinity has lagged behind in the frequent restatements which life makes necessary, and who are willing to return to the task of interpreting what has troubled millions of honest students.

That the Trinity is no dead dogma—in spite of the outlandish and antiquated forms in which tradition has clothed it—that it means something vital if confest to-day, that, in fact, it has a meaning to modern man only as it is clothed in garments cut out of the fabric of modern society: this is the burden of this brief but weighty work. The writer shows that "God" must contain elements which transcend us. Nevertheless he must be in and with man, individualizing man in his characteristic moods and powers; and biology, psychology, and history no less than a transcendental theology lend words to a restatement of this ancient conviction that this one God is to be found in multiplicity.

The writer should have thanks for the help his monograph offers to bewildered souls. Its clearness of statement alone would justify its use as a text-book in the different theological schools where the volume has been introduced.

NEW COOK-BOOKS WE OWE TO THE KAISER

Hill, Janet McKenzie. Cakes, Pastry, and Desserts. Illustrated. Pp. 276. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 15 cents.

Guest, Mrs. Lionel. Patriotism and Plenty. A cook-book for war-times and all times. Paper, pp. 95. London and New York: The John Lane Company. 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

Guest, Mrs. Lionel. Breads and Fancy Breads. Pp. 48. New York and London: The John Lane Company. 25 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Hughes, Dora Morrell. Thrift in the Household. Pp. 288. Boston: Lathrop, Lee & Shepard Company. 1918. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

King, Caroline B. Caroline King's Cook-Book. Foundation principles of good cookery, with recipes illustrated from photographs. Pp. 275. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1918. $1.50 net. Postage, 15 cents.

Handy, Amy L. War-Time Breads and Cakes. 16mo, pp. 66. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1918. 75 cents net. Postage, 8 cents.

Taylor, Alonzo E. War-Bread. 16mo, pp. 99. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918. 60 cents. Postage, 8 cents.

Bradley, Alice. Wheatless and Meatless Menus and Recipes. Arranged by Alice Bradley, Principal of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. Paper, pp. 35. 1918. 30 cents, postpaid. Postage, 5 cents.

Murphy, Charles J. American Indian Corn. One hundred and fifty ways to prepare and cook it. Revised and edited by Jeannette Young Morton. Pp. 128. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents. Postage, 8 cents.

After this war, many people think, there will probably be thousands if not millions of better cooks in this country than there ever have been before at any one time. For one thing, there are the thousands of soldiers who have acquired the rudiments of the art and who will be able to do camp cooking and even to make good use of the kitchen-range in an emergency. One soldier wrote home to his mother that, after all his training in kitchen work and mess-hall, he "ought to make a good wife for some woman" on his return. But probably most of these men will be willing enough to let the women resume their sway in the kitchen, and these women, we are assured, are going to be better cooks than ever before because they will be better taught. Heretofore our best cooks have probably been "the natural born" ones who are the despair of the scientifically trained cooking-school graduates; they despise rules and measures and are seldom able to teach their art to others. According to the Newark *News* they are like the old Southern negro "mammy" who when asked how she made such delicious corncakes, answered somewhat in this wise:

> "Why, sure, honey, I'll tell you jess how to do it. You takes as much meal as you wants, mix in some flour an' three or four aigs, put in milk 'nough to make it thick as it oughter be, don't forgit a pinch or two o' salt, and a good-sized lump o' butter; drop in a little sugar, too; den fill de little pans an' put 'em in de oven . . . till dey's done, honey."

But the necessity for new cooking rules, in order to live up to the war's demands for substitution, has made it imperative for cooks to measure accurately and to try carefully all sorts of experiments. As the Newark *News* remarks:

> "Bread must be made from wheat substitutes. Bran bread, nut bread, rice bread, cottonseed bread, oatmeal bread, potato bread, corn-meal bread, and a score of other kinds not only may, but must, be made and eaten, and the question is how best to make any and all of them. Cakes and cookies must not have in them so much sugar as formerly, and the methods of cooking now required because of Hooverism (and the interference of the Kaiser) are widely different everywhere from what they were in 1914.
>
> "The cooks that can take these new compounds and make them taste as well as the food 'our mothers used to make,' or the

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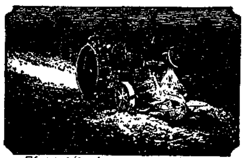
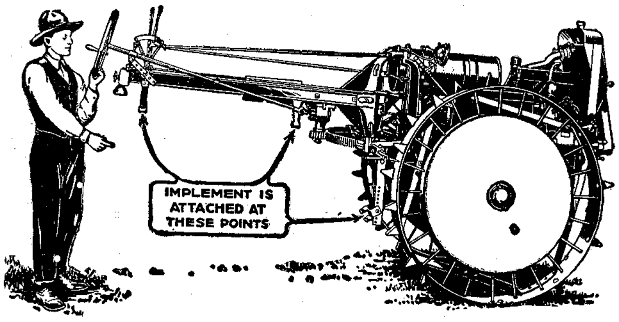


Electric lighting system throws light both ahead of tractor and down on implement.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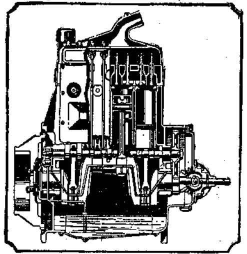

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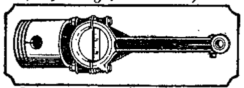
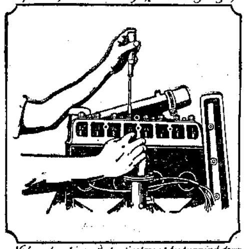


Diameter of connecting rod bearings 2½ in. compared to piston diameter of 3½ in. insuring long life.



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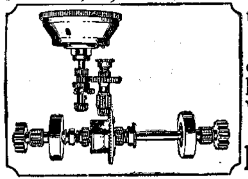

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food that many a good housewife made out of the fine flour, butter, eggs, etc., that were plentiful before 1914, are treasures. More than that, they are geniuses. For the new foods do not taste like those of former days, and it seems to be the mission of mothers and daughters in these strenuous times to use all their skill and native invention to give the unaccustomed viands a flavor as near to that of the straight goods as American cooking genius can attain.

"If they succeed in doing this with the war-mixtures, what will they do with the abundance of genuine, unmixed ingredients which they will have once more when the war ends? For years they will have been to a nation-wide cooking university, studying, experimenting and, let us hope, succeeding. They will be rare good cooks, many of them, unsurpassed by even the old Southern 'mammies' for producing delicious food. But maybe by that time everybody will be used to the Hooverized and war-enforced substitutes, and will have acquired a taste for them. All the better, for then the thrifty housewives will know how to meet all tastes and make all kinds of bread and pastry to perfection. And thus there will be millions of better cooks in our glorious country than ever before, no thanks to the Kaiser."

There is hardly any excuse for not learning how to cook and to cook well to-day. In the first place there are the Government publications with full directions for cooking and long lists of recipes. There are similar publications which can be had for the asking or for a nominal price, which are prepared by universities, and by State-wide and local patriotic organizations. Then there are dozens of newspapers which conduct helpful columns and even pages for the benefit of the housewife who is eager to learn new ways for preparing food.

The old-fashioned cook-books are for the present out of date, but their place is being taken by new books and by new editions of standard works. In the above list the book on "Cakes and Desserts" is not a war-book, but it is a valuable work, and even in war-times it can be used with proper substitutions.

Mrs. Guest's books are written for English readers and contain a few terms which sound strange to our ears. There is much "boosting" of our Indian corn. Mrs. Guest's book on "Fancy Breads" contains some particularly attractive recipes.

Mrs. Hughes's motto is the justly famous remark of *Mr. Wilkins Micawber:*

> "Annual income twenty thousand pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery."

This author does not write an ordinary cook-book but tries to promote domestic happiness by showing the housewife how to save money, food, energy, and time. The chapters bear such titles as: "Little Economies," "Possibilities of Corn-Meal," "Thrift and Textiles," "Buying," "Labor Saving," "Oils and Fats."

"Caroline King's Cook-Book" is prepared by a food authority who presents a comparatively small number of basic formulas and then shows how an almost infinite number of breads, cakes, pastries, soups, sauces, salad-dressings, omelets, and other things can be developed from them.

A similar plan is followed by Mrs. Handy, who shows how a large variety of breads and biscuits can be made from certain basic "sponges." Mrs. Handy is also the author of "War-Food," which describes "practical and economical methods of keeping vegetables, fruits, and meats."

"The first real war-work devolving upon the American people as a whole lies in the adaptation of our mode of living to meet the food-situations of the Allied peoples," says the writer of "War-Bread," who is a member of the Food Administration. He discusses the problem of wheat conservation in general terms.

The 150 recipes arranged by Alice Bradley were among those used in a Boston cooking-school during the past winter.

"American Indian Corn" is one of a number of books which have been published to emphasize the need of making larger use of our greatest native cereal, and to instruct us in the best ways of preparing it. It is a new edition of a work originally printed at the time of a campaign to increase the consumption of American corn in Europe. It has been brought up to date and much new matter has been added.

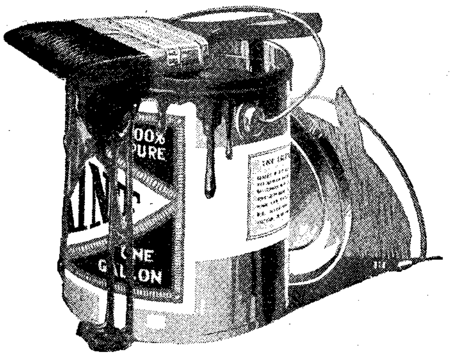
This list is suggestive rather than exhaustive, and contains only a very few of the excellent war cook-books which have come from the presses of our publishers in recent months. In fact, nearly all of the larger publishing houses are featuring works of this kind, and are thus doing a real service to the nation.

AS TO SANTO DOMINGO

Schoenrich, Otto. Santo Domingo—A Country with a Future. 8vo, pp. xvi–418, boxed. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3. Postage, 16 cents.

The island of Haiti, or Santo Domingo, lying midway between Cuba and Porto Rico, harbors two political entities, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The latter, occupying the eastern two-thirds of the island, has been under the financial guardianship of the United States since 1907. This means that an appointee of the President of the United States collects all customs duties, pays a fixt sum to the native Government, and puts the rest of the collections into a sinking fund out of which from time to time bonds are retired which are in the hands of various creditors. To tell how this Republic came under the financial protection of the United States, as well as to give the story of the island, its geography, topography, geology, people, government, and resources is the purpose of this volume.

The arrangement is a little unusual. There are six chapters dealing with the history of the island from its discovery by Columbus in 1492. The next four chapters deal with the physical features. Chapter XI, on the people, will be found informing. While the language of Haiti is French, that of Santo Domingo (or the Dominican Republic—the terms are almost interchangeable) is Spanish of a comparatively pure type. The population is mixed—mulatto, black, and white—with no color line and a decided preference for being considered white—and Latin. The national trait of hospitality gives them a good claim to this latter title, outside the Spanish elements in the stock. Following chapters are given to religion, education, transportation, commerce, cities, government, politics, and revolutions, and administration of justice. Then comes the story of the debt and the partially invited intervention of the United States. An orgy of financial topsy-turvy is detailed in the history of the accumulation of a debt of over forty millions, in the looting of the treasury by dishonest officials, in the imposition of ruinous terms by foreign investors—one case, that of a loan, under President Henreaux, of $250,000 cash represented by bonds for nearly $3,000,000, is quite typical—and various claims for "damages" of dubious sorts by foreigners prest by their governments or official representatives. Sometimes an honest official intervened,



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as when a Danish consul scaled down the claim of a compatriot from $10,000 to $40!

The last chapter discusses the future of the country. The author thinks the present twofold control can not continue, and believes that an American protectorate will be the outcome.

The volume is informing, makes no pretensions to fine writing, and suggests a field near home where the governmental and financial resources of the United States may in the near future create almost a paradise in one of the natural garden-spots of the earth.

CECIL RHODES AS PRINCESS RADZIWILL KNEW HIM

Radziwill, Princess Catherine. Cecil Rhodes: Man and Empire-Maker. Pp. 236. With eight photogravure plates. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 net. Postage, 15 cents.

This is not a biography of the man whose name it bears. It is rather a study of his character and of his achievements—almost an outline of South Africa's inception and upbuilding. Rhodes's memory will be linked forever with the South-African territories—first and foremost, of course, with Rhodesia. "It is impossible to know what England is," this writer asserts, "if one has not had the opportunity of visiting her dominions oversea." "The conquest of South Africa," she believes, "is one of the most curious episodes in English history." That it followed the Boer campaign, and the severe punishment inflicted upon the Boers by the British Army, is a singular fact pertaining to it. It was "a blood-stained conquest which has become a love-match," in the opinion of the Princess. In this final conquest Rhodes, it would seem, had small part; yet of him we are told:

> "It is impossible to speak of South Africa without awarding to Cecil Rhodes the tribute which unquestionably is due to his strong personality. Without him it is possible that the vast territory which became so thoroughly associated with his name and with his life would still be without political importance. . . . It was Rhodes who first conceived the thought of turning all these riches into a political instrument and of using it to the advantage of his country. . . . Cecil Rhodes, in all save name, was monarch over a continent almost as vast as his own fancy and imagination. He was always dreaming, always lost in thoughts which were wandering far beyond his actual surroundings, carrying him into regions where the common spirit of mankind seldom traveled. He was born for far better things than those which he ultimately attained, but he did not belong to the century in which he lived; his ruthless passions of anger and arrogance were more fitted for an earlier and cruder era."

"South Africa has always been the land of adventures," we are further informed, "and many a queer story could be told. That of Cecil John Rhodes was, perhaps, the most wonderful and the most tragic." He was a dreamer, and often a doer. With him were associated men whose characters are studied in this book, and of whom it is interesting to read. After Rhodes himself most space is devoted to Sir Alfred Milner, then High Commissioner in South Africa, with whom Rhodes did not harmonize. With other men of influence there he was not in accord. His nature appears to have been dual, if not manifold; and reading of what he did, and of what he might have done, as the Princess Radziwill records, the compulsion to admire him finds large discount in the tendency to pity. Cecil Rhodes, as here pictured, was a great man, with great weaknesses.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT BURIED BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES

THE death of Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of the former President, strikes very close to the hearts of the American people. When it was reported that his plane had been shot down in combat with seven enemy airplanes over the German lines in the Château Thierry region, it was not definitely known that Lieutenant Roosevelt had been killed.

Colonel Roosevelt received the news of his son's probable death with true American spirit. In the only public statement that he made at the time he said simply:

"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the Front and had a chance to render some service to his country, and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him."

Altho he was killed on July 14 it was not until July 20 that the death of the young airman was confirmed by a dispatch from Berlin, which read:

> On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of twelve battle-planes was trying to break through the German defense over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks. This culminated in a duel between him and a German non-commissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots near the village of Chambry, ten kilometers north of the Marne.
>
> His pocket-case showed him to be Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, of the aviation section of the United States Army. The personal belongings of the fallen airman are being carefully kept with a view to sending them later to his relatives. The earthly remains of the brave young airman were buried with military honors by German airmen near Chambry, at the spot where he fell.

Quentin Roosevelt was commissioned last fall and in the spring began active service on the French front with the American air forces. His death followed shortly after his first aerial victory on July 3, of which the New York *Tribune* says:

> In this fight Lieutenant Roosevelt, with three other pilots, was eight miles inside the German lines at a height of 5,000 yards when be became separated from his companions. Sighting three airplanes which he thought were those of his fellows, he started toward them and was close by when he saw he had been mistaken and that the airplanes were German. He opened fire and saw that after some fifty shots his tracer bullets had penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German plane. The machine went into a spinning nose-dive and fell through the clouds 2,000 yards below.

A correspondent of the Associated Press sent this account of the battle in which Lieutenant Roosevelt met his death:

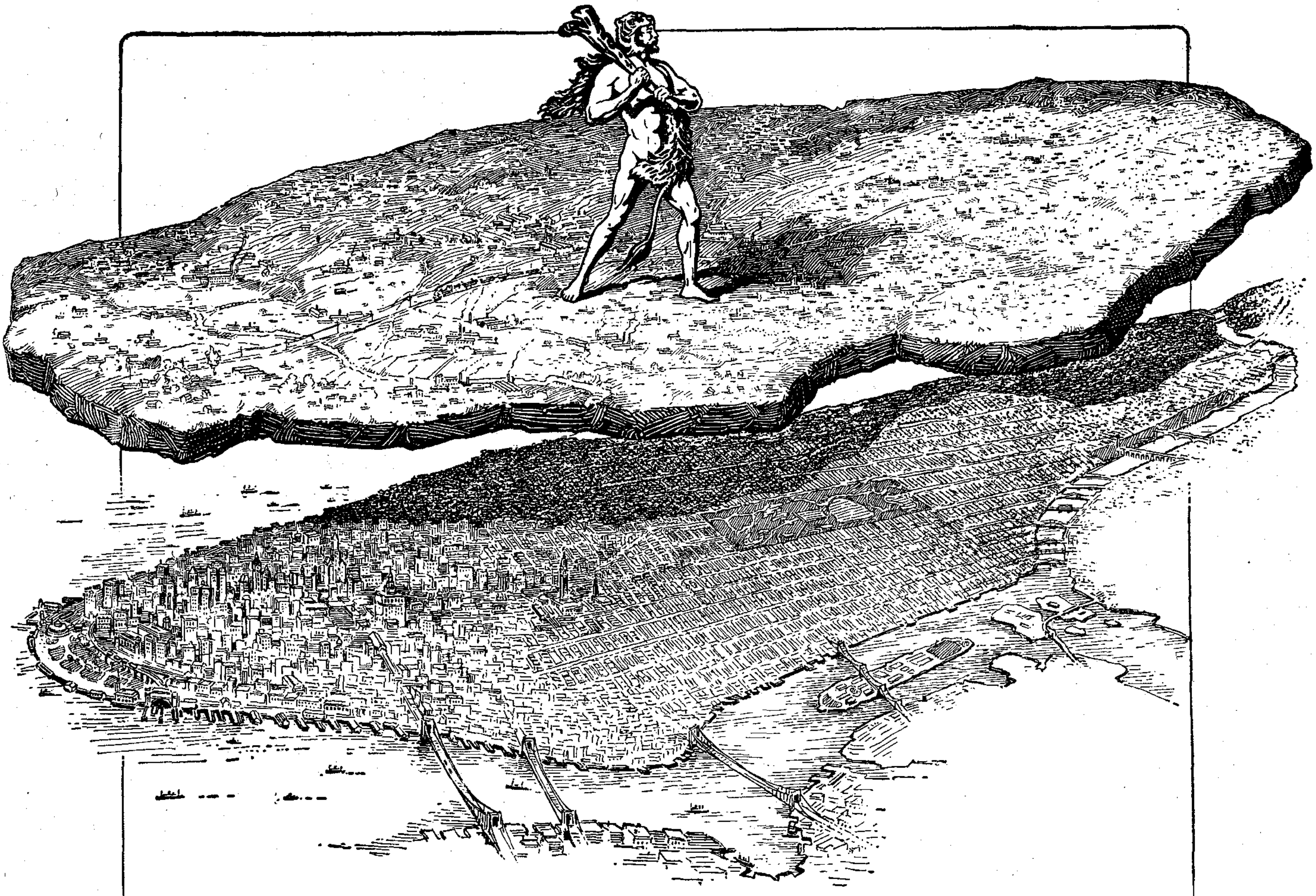
> Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning (July 14) with two enemy airplanes about ten miles inside the German lines in the Château Thierry sector. He started out with a patrol of thirteen American machines. They encountered seven Germans and were chasing them back when two of them turned on Lieutenant Roosevelt.
>
> Lieutenant Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from the patrol fight when he was attacked.
>
> It was seen that Roosevelt suddenly lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.
>
> Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the air-battle and saw the machine fall but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin.
>
> He appeared to be fighting up to the last moment.

Quentin Roosevelt was not yet twenty-one. He was born in Washington, November 19, 1897, while his father was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. A writer in *The Tribune* tells of some of his very youthful pranks:

> From 1901, when the assassination of President McKinley made Colonel Roosevelt head of the nation, until 1908, Quentin, starting as the "White House baby," kept Washington interested and amused for seven years.
>
> Sturdy, impetuous, frank, and democratic, he was friends with everybody. He rode locomotives between Washington and Philadelphia with his chums, the engineers and firemen of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania.
>
> Meantime, he was captain also of a crew of warrior Indians recruited from members of his classes in a public school.
>
> One day, during an illness of his brother Archie, who, it is reported, may be invalided home on account of his wounded arm, Quentin decided that a sight of a pet pony might prove better than the White House doctor's prescriptions.
>
> Without waiting for permission he went out to the stables, introduced the Shetland into one of the private elevators, and had the little horse on the way into his sick brother's room before he was stopt.
>
> On another day in school, while the teacher was asking the boys what their fathers did for a living, Quention piped:
>
> "Mine is It!"
>
> Shortly afterward, for some infraction of school discipline, probably in connection with the adventuring band of feathered Indians, Quentin was reported to his father. And the President sent word to the teacher next day that he had been "attended to in the good old-fashioned way—in the wood-shed."

At Harvard College in 1915 Quentin took a prominent part in athletics. He inherited his father's pluck and determination, and before his election to the ΔKE fraternity he was put through a particularly severe initiation ceremony, the public part of the ordeal including shining shoes, selling newspapers, and the delivery of a long lecture on "Why I am a Pacifist." Of his later life *The Tribune* says:

> Like his father, Lieutenant Quentin suffered from a defect of vision. When the first officers' training-camp was organized Archie was admitted and won a commission, but Quentin, on account of his eyes, was rejected.
>
> He thereupon applied for enlistment in the Canadian Flying Corps. That was in April, 1917. A few days later, on April 20, it was announced that the War



As Big as Manhattan Island

IMAGINE a powder plant as big as Manhattan Island, the heart of New York City, and the home of nearly 3,000,000 people. Twenty Panama-Pacific Expositions could be conducted at one time and without crowding on the ground occupied by such a plant. It would easily hold ten parks the size of Forest Park, St. Louis. As large a building as the Coliseum in Chicago would appear a mere detail in the landscape.

Yet such a plant as this, a plant covering slightly more ground than Manhattan Island, would be formed if the great Hercules Properties, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were combined in one. Large as this composite plant may seem, its size is none too great to meet the demands which the industrial life of the Nation puts upon it.

From it come explosives with which is mined more than half of the copper produced by the Country.

From it come explosives which play a vital part in placing at the Nation's disposal such essential minerals and metals as coal, iron, aluminum, silver, gold, and the less well-known manganese and chrome ores.

From it come explosives used extensively in the building of our railroads, our aqueducts; the improvement of our harbors, and other large construction work.

Finally, from it come explosives which our boys over there are using so effectively to win the war.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

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Wilmington, Del.

Department had accepted him for enlistment in the United States aviation section.

He underwent a brief period of training at Mineola under Capt. Philip Carroll, who was his commanding officer when he went with the first flying unit to France in the following July. He reached France just a few weeks after Archie, who had been made a captain by General Pershing, and Theodore, Jr., who commanded one of the first American battalions to go under fire. Kermit also had sailed for the war-zone, having been commissioned a captain in the British forces in Mesopotamia.

Captain Archie was wounded March 11. Quentin, who was given his rank last fall, was first reported in action July 3. His service was rendered entirely upon the Château Thierry front.

While at Mineola, Quentin Roosevelt ranked as a private. As a student he showed such aptitude that he was doing "stunts" in training planes, which highly elated his instructors.

One day, just after his brothers, Theodore and Archie, had gone to France, and his father was entertaining about a thousand visitors at a patriotic rally at Sagamore Hill, an army airplane came looping the loop over the bay. The airman did various "stunts" that thrilled the throng, and his father did not know until days afterward that the entertaining aviator was Quentin.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE THE MOST DANGEROUS MAN IN EUROPE

BEFORE the war Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince of Germany, was dedescribed as an *unbeschriebenes Blatt*, which is not so bad as it sounds, merely meaning in plain English the "unwritten page." Since then there have begun to appear on this unsullied page such expressions as "Beloved of the People!" "Idol of the Army!"

Papa Wilhelm, the war-lord, may roll down the Linden, flanked and preceded by uniformed guards, with the fanfare of trumpets and all the royal pomp that befits the intimate personal friend of the Teutonic *Gott.* But the Crown Prince, when not at the Front with his beloved soldiers, appears in a modest runabout, his Princess by his side, and on the floor of the car, with their bare legs dangling over the running-board, his four rather good-looking youngsters. Just an every-day family party on an outing! The people shout: "*Hoch!* A fine man!"

The Crown Prince grins and thinks German gutterals that in English would mean:

"I've put another over on you, good people. You think I love you—fools!"

The Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, he of the rabbit face, is a skilled camoufleur!

Capt. Edward Lyell Fox, an American resident of Berlin up to the break in diplomatic relations, and who was quite close to Imperial Germany, writes in *The Forum:*

> The Crown Prince is clever, amazingly so. His face does not show it. He has been caricatured to represent a rabbit. There is no denying that his features look weak. He has often been photographed grinning in a silly way; but the grin can be sinister, too. For Friedrich Wilhelm is one of the most dangerous and sinister men in the world!
>
> In America the Sunday editions have regaled us with stories of his exploits!—"affairs," supper parties, rash automobile driving, and steeplechasing. We all know by now how he led his favorite regiment of Hussars on horseback up the terraces of the old castle of Sans Souci and then held gay doings with them there. We know how his apparent thoughtlessness has brought down severe criticism from the Imperial parent. We have heard all manner of stories involving him with light young ladies.
>
> What we have not heard is that the man himself is a contradiction to all his harum-scarum actions of the past. That the emptiness of his face is a mask that nature has given him apparently to conceal the shrewd, calculating brain behind. He looks a bit like a spoiled scion of a wealthy family—a German edition of Harry Thaw. Instead, he is a deep, relentless thinker, somewhat cruel, and a past master at playing the mob.
>
> The soldiers in his army love Friedrich Wilhelm. He has made it his business to meet as many of them as possible. They love him. That is good for the morale. The entire fighting male population of Germany to-day—except some Socialists—believe that the Crown Prince suffers mental agony every time he reads a new list of Germans killed or wounded. Did he not say so in an interview which he gave to an American correspondent?
>
> Keeping that in mind, go back into the Crown Prince's boyhood. He had two pet dogs. He wanted these dogs to sit on their haunches and hold their forelegs out straight. It would be a pretty sight when he took his dogs out riding in a little basket-cart. He couldn't train one of the dogs to stick out his forelegs like ramrods. So, becoming greatly exasperated, Friedrich Wilhelm snatched the little animal by the scruff of the neck and buried its nose in the dirt. It choked to death. To make sure that the other dog would hold out its legs properly, Friedrich Wilhelm broke both of them. It could never bend them. They were indeed as straight as ramrods. His Imperial Highness was pleased.
>
> The truth about the matter is that the Crown Prince is a genius for playing the mob. He doesn't care any more for the mob than does the Kaiser. The mob causes his royal blood to revolt. The Kaiser tries to play the mob, but it is exquisite torture for him to pretend he has deep interest in people who are quite ignorant and unnoble. After acting his part, the Kaiser, exasperated with himself, will turn around to a royal aid and let go an oath. Not the Crown Prince. He never shows his hand. Every time he can he makes the mob believe they are the best little people in the world. What a stage director!

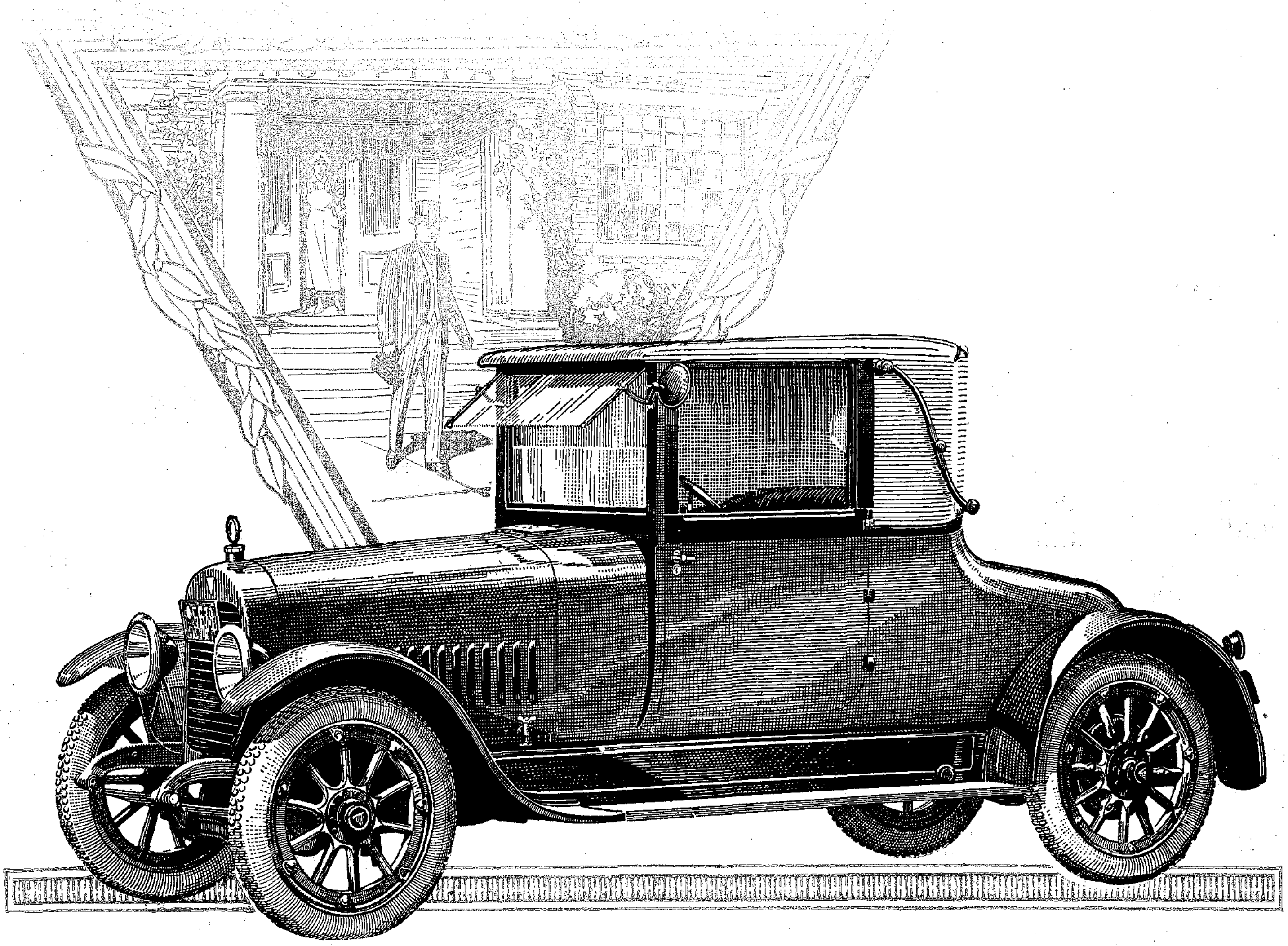
Oh, yes, the Crown Prince is a skilled publicity man. It was a year ago last Christmas that he made a grand-stand play that caught not only the people but the Army. From Field Headquarters he sent this telegram:

"For Christmas presents send my soldiers rum. They need it more than Christmas trinkets."

There are many who believe that on cold, damp nights in the trenches a nip of rum to warm the body is a very desirable thing. But leaving out the pro and con of the question from the alcoholic point of view, any one familiar with the German military organization knew that a requisition on the supply department would have brought the Crown Prince all the rum needed through the regular Army channels. Instead, he worked the grand-stand play, and the "human" telegram was reproduced on flaring posters and displayed in shop windows.

The newspaper caricatures have given the world, in general, the impression that the Crown Prince is a shallow-pated, pleasure-seeker at his best. The writer in *The Forum* reveals a quite different character. He says:

> The heir to the German throne is sinister. He works hard. He takes his military duties very seriously. He has worked like a Trojan to perfect himself in military science. He is a keen student of sociology and psychology. He knows the teachings of all the philosophers, and runs quite a bit toward Nietzsche, or the "mad man of Weimer," as he is carelessly called. The Crown Prince has been profoundly influenced by the teachings of that vitriolic sage who believes that there are only two kinds of people in the world, the small group at the top and the "herd." The Crown Prince, of course, believes that he belongs to the small group. But he is shrewd enough never to let the "herd" believe that he considers them as such. Instead of that they are "my people"—to be. Because of his skill as an actor, because of his ruthless ideas on divine right, because of his recklessness, of his lack of religious fear—which fear his father has—the Crown Prince is a much more dangerous man than the Kaiser. When the Kaiser is acting a part he shows it. The Imperial phlegm is bound to show. The Crown Prince cleverly conceals it.
>
> He gained the popularity of the Army five years ago by a master-stroke of theatricalism. The Reichstag was debating the Morocco affair. The sentiment of the Army was for war with France over the Agadir incident. The diplomatic sentiment, as shown in the speech of the Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, was for peace. It came the turn of the Junker leader, Heydebrand, to speak. Up to this time the Crown Prince had been quietly sitting in a box listening to a debate. As soon as the Junker leader began his speech for war the trim figure of the Crown Prince was seen to lean conspicuously over the box-rail. At every utterance for war he conspicuously applauded, personifying the wishes of the Army against the then peaceful policy of the Chancellor. From that time on the clever Friedrich Wilhelm was the idol of the German Army.
>
> The Army knows him for a daredevil. They know that he is a reckless horseman, that he rode and won a famous steeplechase at the risk of breaking his neck; that he sailed a *Zeppelin*, much to his father's dismay; that he made an aeroplane trip with one of the Wrights, when the aeroplane was not a safe vehicle; that he made a hunting trip through India, risking his life with wild beasts. They know that during this war he has often exposed himself to fire against the wishes of the old generals assigned to watch him. All these stunts he did to build his reputation—not because he liked to do them. For



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—if you've been looking for a smart, semi-closed, two passenger car, here it is—on a Super-Six chassis—

Here is an adaptable, economical model for the driver who needs a two-passenger car and wants it attractively distinctive at all times.

With the top back and windows dropped, you have a perfect roadster. Top up, as in the illustration, your car is snug, compact, ready for any season or weather.

For professional men, the Runabout Landau is ideal. Women enthusiasts pronounce it delightful. Its graceful lines, low swung body and trim weather-proof top make a strong appeal to the particular taste. The pleasing variety of colors—beige, or gray, two shades of green, the top in Burbank or black leather—gives ample opportunity for individuality.

And it is a Super-Six—a 1918 Super-Six. You who have followed automobile development for years know the proven power and endurance the Super-Six possesses. You know that the happy experiences of your friends who own Hudsons are backed up by two years of deliberate efforts to find the limits of Hudson Super-Six endurance by races, trans-continental touring, mountain climbs. You know too that Hudson engineers have taken advantage of all this experience to add every possible refinement, every possible improvement in detail.

All this is summed up in the chassis of your Hudson Runabout Landau—just as it is in the nine other Hudson Models—all fine Super-Sixes. This sum total means for you not only the style of car you want but a car which you can drive for years free from worry over the increasing curtailment of automobile production; with a minimum of concern over the increasing shortage of expert service men. The Hudson Super-Six is essentially a war-time automobile.

But to get your Super-Six—act promptly. Even now you will be fortunate if you do not have to wait. Anticipate your future needs by placing your order at once.

Hudson Motor Car Company Detroit. Michigan

> this recklessness, he received a reprimand from his father. The heir to the throne of Germany must be kept in a glass case; but the Crown Prince is forever breaking the glass. Friedrich Wilhelm resents being kept under key.
>
> There is nothing in the Crown Prince's face to show that he is a Hohenzollern. His face lacks the soldierly appearance that stares out from the Imperial visage of Wilhelm II. He has a smile that might indicate a kind heart if one did not remember stories of his youth. How he loves the common people—not! It is to his record that he took part in the golden-wedding celebration of a poor Potsdam shoemaker. It is on record that he has stopt his automobile on the highway and picked up tired peasants, giving them a lift to their destination. And how the Germans love to tell these kindly stories of their Crown Prince! Of course, one never hears how he led thousands and thousands of humble shoemakers and poor peasants into the death-trap of Verdun, long after there was any military reason for attacking the place, simply because the offensive must be continued to save the reputation of his Imperial Highness.

Putting the finishing touch to his portrait of the future Emperor of Germany, the writer in *The Forum* says:

> Reducing it down to American political slang, the Crown Prince is a "hand-shaker." But what a clever one! He is so infernally clever in playing to the German people—in bending them to his wishes—that he will be a more dangerous man on the throne of Germany than his father ever could be.

GERMANY'S PLOT TO CORRUPT THE FOREIGN PRESS IN EUROPE

THE arrest of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, publisher of *The Evening Mail*, of New York, at first revealed little that was not already known of the methods of the German Government and the ends to which it is willing to go to push its propaganda among Allied nations. The attempted corruption of the French press, through Bolo Pasha—who paid the supreme penalty—was an affair of very much the same sort. In the case of *The Mail*, each day has revealed new angles in the conspiracy to corrupt the press of America, and unsuspected tentacles of Teuton propaganda and its secret methods have been uncovered.

To direct the minds of the people of the United States through poisoned sources of information has cost vast sums of money. While the German Government was quite willing to spend freely to influence the press, it was necessary that more than one newspaper should be "controlled" in order to insure the success of the campaign here. This method, therefore, has proved enormously expensive, and generally quite ineffective.

In Europe the method of the direct purchase of a controlling interest in a journal is not always effective either, for "over there," much more than in the United States, journalism still strongly sounds the personal note, and the difficulty of concealing the identity of the dominating spirit of a newspaper is much greater. Therefore, in Europe a surer, and less costly, means was usually employed.

"How much more reliable and more practical is the plan of creating an agency to secure a monopoly of advertising!" declares a French writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, who says:

> This enterprise, after concentrating the greater part of all commercial advertising in its own hands, begins by placing advertisements in the newspapers on which it has its eye; then it takes over all their advertising by contract, on terms which relieve them altogether from the exertion of seeking advertisers. Having thus become the purveyor of their receipts it has them in its clutches, and directs their management.
>
> This plan is clearly revealed in a passage of a paper in the German review, *Der Türmer*, of February, 1915, in which the principle is set forth that "inasmuch as the advertisements yield the major part of the receipts of a newspaper, it is usually the case that the contractors for the advertising have large influence over it."
>
> One can see what powerful political control can be exerted by a large concern having a monopoly of advertising, when that concern is in the hands of a foreign Government; one can imagine how fully it can keep that Government posted as to all matters political, industrial, commercial, and military; one divines what important services it can render to the commerce of its own country—in this case Germany—by supplying its nationals with information as to the advertising done by the people among whom it is operating, and as to other matters, in order to advance the interests of its compatriots to the detriment of the producers of their adopted country.

"This is not mere hypothesis on our part," says the writer in *The Atlantic*, who then proceeds to tell the story of "the great German advertising agency of Haasenstein & Vogler, of Berlin":

> A Swiss named Georg, established at Geneva as correspondent of a German advertising agency, had formed, in 1882, with two Germans, Haasenstein, of Berlin, and Vogler, of Hamburg, an agency with headquarters at Geneva, under the firm name of Haasenstein & Vogler.
>
> Haasenstein & Vogler having, in 1885, set up an agency in Berlin without a distinctive name, the latter took over such rights as its founders individually owned in the Geneva concern; but, in 1890, as the agency was desirous of extending its activities, chiefly in the Latin countries—Italy and France—it became necessary for the Berlin agency to disappear, so far as outward appearances went, from the Geneva concern. So it turned over its interests therein to Georg. He transferred them, some months later, to a new agency which he formed at Geneva, and which he still manages. The new concern retained the German name, with a board of directors which was absolutely in Georg's hands.
>
> Thanks to this series of cessions and transformations, it might be supposed that the agency was a Swiss affair, whereas in reality it was simply a continuation and development of the concern originally formed by a Swiss and two Germans.
>
> Georg, who continued to act as the chief representative and confidential agent of the house of Haasenstein & Vogler, of Berlin, had in his own name 1,501 shares of 1,000 marks, out of 2,000 shares of capital in that concern; he kept them in his name till the middle of 1916. He was, therefore, the "king-pin" of both the German and the Swiss concerns; but he was also, as we shall see, the "king-pin" of the Italian house of Haasenstein & Vogler, as well as of the French—or so designated—establishment founded later under the name of European Advertising Agency.
>
> It was on December 10, 1902, that Georg launched the Italian agency, called Haasenstein & Vogler, in conjunction with his brother Henry Georg, also a Swiss citizen. The capital was fixt at a modest figure—an interesting fact to note; it was only 200,000 francs. How could so insignificant a sum suffice to carry on a business which amounted of late years to 15,000,000 francs ($3,000,000) annually?
>
> We must conclude that a large capital is not essential to an undertaking of this sort. It is hard to believe it, when we analyze the way in which the agency was operated among our Latin Allies, and especially when we remark that the secret of its success consisted in the advances, of varying proportions, which it consented to make on account of its contracts with the Italian newspapers, which were rarely supplied with adequate funds. The most probable explanation is that the money came from Germany, and that they placed their capital at so modest a figure only to avoid paying taxes to the Italian Treasury.
>
> Once established, the concern installed branches in the principal Italian cities, and entrusted their management, in most cases, to Germans.

As showing the means adopted to control the newspapers which were selected to enable them to spread German propaganda and gather information, the following extracts from contracts binding eighty-one Italian newspapers, even at this date, to the firm of Haasenstein & Vogler, of Milan—in other words, Berlin—are quoted by the writer in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

> The management of the —— binds itself to prevent the publication, in the guise either of editorial matter, or of correspondence in the body of the paper—and especially in the columns not devoted to advertisements—of articles capable of impairing in any possible way the advertising value of the paper.
>
> Haasenstein & Vogler shall have the right to refuse advertisements coming from a rival agency, as well as those offered at a lower rate than that mentioned at the head of the paper, for which they do not deem it advisable, for special reasons, to make a reduction in rates.
>
> They shall also be entitled to refuse advertisements at full rates when they do not deem it advisable to accept them.
>
> The contracting parties agree to maintain the most absolute secrecy concerning the terms of this contract, as well as of all other agreements that may hereafter be entered into between them.

Under such a contract the newspaper practically placed control of its columns in the hands of the German agency.

The mask was torn from this artful plot by Jean Ajalbert who, says *The Atlantic's* authority, wrote in the *Nouvelle*

How a Great Company Protects You Against Higher Prices for a Standard Product

By Burton Wynne

How after two decades of selling at $100, the price of the Oliver Typewriter, latest model, was reduced to $49. How hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved for the public. If war-time economies and efficiencies interest you, this account claims your attention.

This is the story—simply told—of a new idea, how it was conceived, how it was executed.

It tells how The Oliver Typewriter Company resisted an increase in its price to $110 or $125—how this resistance marked a revolutionary step in selling. And a distinct achievement in business annals.

Heralding Lower Prices

It heralds lower prices, instead of higher. And an unusual saving. It tells how economies were attained. And how you profit.

It is about the $100 Oliver, which, with the Declaration of War, was reduced to $49.

What other article do you know that is now half price?

New Thrift Ideas

The $49 Oliver is not a substitute, nor a cheaper, war-time model. It is the identical $100 machine, with the same materials and the same precise workmanship.

It is a machine such as all would expect to rise in price, considering the tendencies of the times, the higher cost of metals and labor.

Here is how the price was cut in two: The $51 which you now save used to go towards selling you a typewriter. This extravagance is no longer necessary.

There are no longer 15,000 Oliver salesmen and agents. Nor costly branch houses in 50 cities. In dozens of daring ways the Oliver executives gain new economies. Every selling waste is taboo.

This is the new-day way of distribution. Only the sales plan is changed. Not the machine. You get a brand new Oliver latest model, yet save $51. All by avoiding wasteful ways.

All the further details are told, all the facts exposed in an amazing document entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," which the coupon below brings.

BOUGHT AND USED BY

United States Steel Corporation
Montgomery Ward & Company
Baldwin Locomotive Works
Pennsylvania Railroad
Lord & Thomas
Columbia Graphophone Co.
Bethlehem Steel Company
National Cloak & Suit Co.
New York Edison Co.
Cluett, Peabody & Co.
National City Bank of New York
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Encyclopedia Britannica
American Bridge Company
Otis Elevator Company
Diamond Match Company
Fore River Ship Building Corporation
Boy Scouts of America
Corn Products Refining Co.
Boston Elevated Railway
And over 600,000 others.

The Plan Today

The new Oliver plan has been a great success. The Oliver goes direct from the makers to you. You are your own salesman and thus save $51.

Here is the idea. Note its simplicity.

You mail the coupon and the Oliver comes for Five Days' Free Trial. No money down.

If you keep it, pay at the rate of $3 per month. If you return it, even the transportation charges are refunded.

NOTE—We hope to be able to maintain the $49 price. But if the cost of labor and materials continues to go up, we may be forced to increase this price. We do not wish to. But we advise you to act now to be certain of getting your Oliver Nine at $49.

$2,000,000 Guarantee

Remember a $2,000,000 concern guarantees this $49 Oliver to be the identical $100 Oliver—not the slightest change has taken place. It is the No. 9, the latest and best Oliver, used by many of the greatest businesses.

The Oliver has a standard key-board, so that all may turn to it and use it without the slightest hesitation. It is easy to operate and famed for fine workmanship and durability.

Over 600,000 Olivers have been sold.

Save $51 This Easy Way

At *any* price, you cannot buy a finer typewriter than The Oliver. If any machine should cost $100, it is this splendid No. 9.

At $49, you save $51 without the slightest sacrifice. In fact, you get the utmost for your money.

And you are encouraging a great movement. You are recognizing and practicing the fundamental principles of Thrift and Efficiency.

Cut out the coupon now and send for either The Oliver or for further information.

Canadian Price, $62.65

The Oliver
Typewriter Company
103B Oliver Typewriter Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

NOTE CAREFULLY — This coupon will bring you either the Oliver Nine for free trial or further information. Check carefully which you wish.

No.
The Oliver Typewriter Co.
9

The Oliver
Typewriter Company
103B Oliver Typewriter
Building
Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $49 at the rate of $3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is ....
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

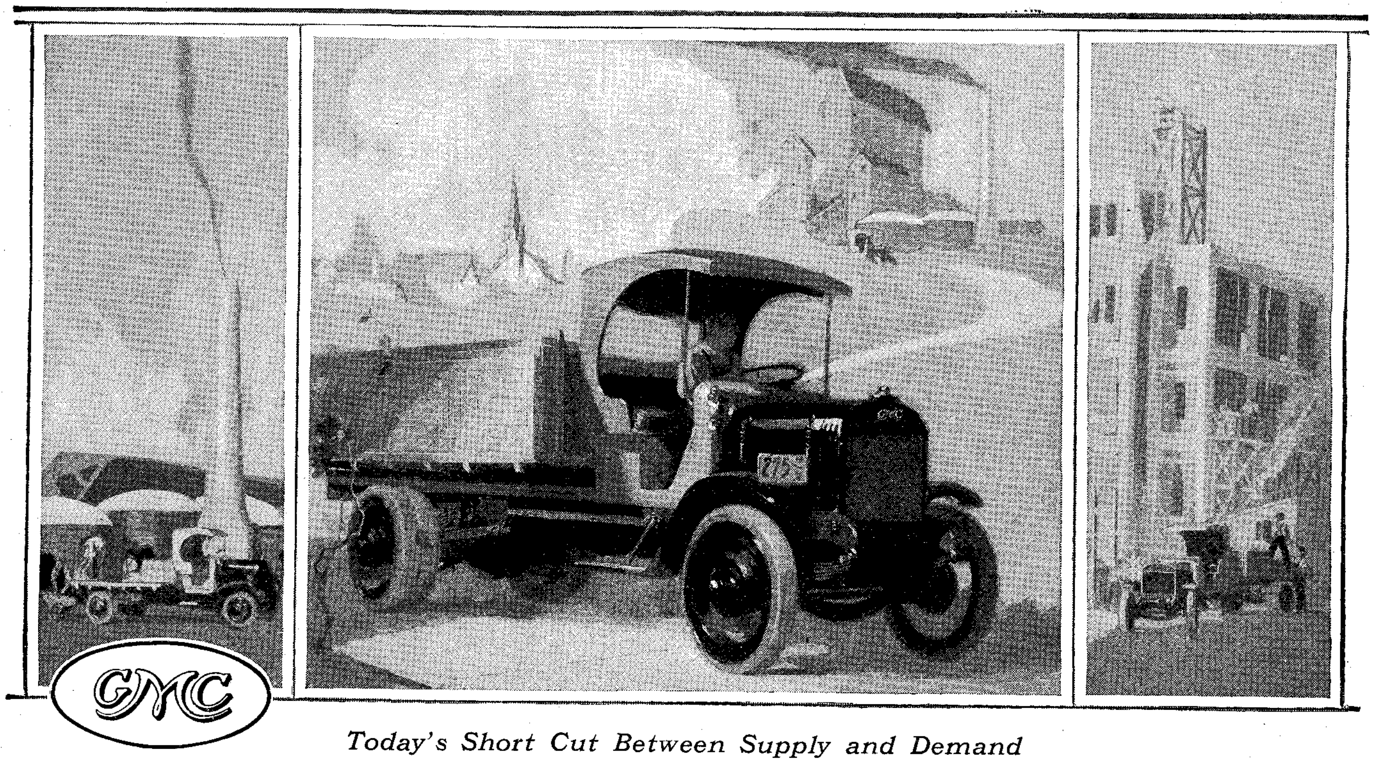
☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name......................................

Street Address..................................

City.......................*State*..... ....

GMC Trucks Are Helping Build for the Nation's Needs



Today's Short Cut Between Supply and Demand

BETWEEN the source of building supply and the builder's scaffold stretches a wide industrial gulf. That gulf is the problem of transportation.

To produce is the earliest step in organized industry; the consumption of the product completes the course.

Between these two comes the all-essential connecting link—distribution.

Transportation is the chief element in distribution, so on transportation depends the very life of commerce.

GMC Trucks are helping build for the nation's needs in times of unusual stress. They are taking an important part in winning the greatest of all wars by building factories and munition plants and extending the nation's highways.

In this work, as in every line of heavy hauling duty, GMC Trucks are rugged and ready enough for every demand.

Every step in GMC engineering since the beginning of the truck industry has been in that direction.

Every GMC is road tested.

Let Your Next Truck Be a GMC

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO
One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation
Pontiac, Mich.
Branches and Distributors In Principal Cities

(382)

GMC TRUCKS

Revue, of February 7, 1918, under the title "In Italy, a War-Journey; February to May, 1916":

> In the course of thirty years of friendly relations, German agents had insinuated themselves into editorial sanctums and printing-offices. But they had more reliable methods. They had monopolized the advertising business by means of the so-called Swiss agency of Haasenstein & Vogler, which worked with feverish energy at the beginning of the war. The great newspapers were able to resist and hold their own; but a large number had to choose between suspending publication and bending the knee, that is to say, accepting doctored dispatches and carrying on a campaign for the Central Empires.

Despite its maneuvering the German-Swiss-Italian concern was unable to keep Italy out of the war, and fearful that it might have compromised itself—or in an effort to build a foundation for further campaigning—it changed its name to the Unione di Pubblicità Italiana (Italian Advertising Union). Says the writer in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

> It did more than that: it changed its quarters and established itself in less pretentious offices; and still more—it changed the managers of its branches, whose Teutonic names disclosed too plainly their real nationality.
>
> As it was necessary, however, that the management should remain in the hands of a trustworthy person, it retained one of the two former managers, Wunenburger; but in the documents in which his name appears, he is described as a native of Geneva, altho he had been previously declared to have been born at Kehl. This is a proceeding which was repeated, as we shall see, at the time of the establishment of the European Agency, at Paris.
>
> Meanwhile, this attempt to disguise the Haasenstein & Vogler concern was characterized as it deserved to be by a certain number of Italian papers.
>
> On July 29, 1916, *La Sera* said:
>
> "A typical example of the artifices by which the Germans have been able to exploit us, and are exploiting us still, is presented by the advertising industry, which, so far as a very large number of Italian newspapers is concerned, is in the hands of a purely German concern, the house of Haasenstein & Vogler. Up to yesterday it has appeared under the mask of an anonymous Swiss advertizing agency, whose place is taken to-day by the Unione di Pubblicità Italiana.
>
> "Under this deceptive name, Haasenstein & Vogler continue to hold a monopoly of insertions on the fourth page of our newspapers, which believe, as does the general public, that the aforesaid concern, which is attempting to-day to hide its German name behind an Italian designation, is a Swiss commercial house, whose members and capital stock have no connection with a house organized, managed, and financed by Germans.
>
> "The chicanery and contempt with which we are treated could not be more outrageous, because the house of Haasenstein & Vogler, even if it can as a matter of law be held to be Swiss, has always been German both ethnologically and financially."

Greater difficulty was encountered in establishing the Berlin concern in France, where a German firm name meant disaster to its plans. Finally it was decided that Georg, because of his Swiss nationality, might be successful in putting over the Paris scheme by purchasing one or more firms already established there. The plan was successful and the European Advertising Agency was born and began to plant its roots in France. But Georg, the masterful Teutonic-Swiss propagandist, had gone further and had taken precautions lest the plan to gain control of the press should fail. He founded at Geneva the Société Générale d'Affichage, which was to accomplish through bill-posting what the European Advertising Agency proposed to do through the newspapers. The *Atlantic Monthly* writer says:

> In the first days of its existence this bill-posting agency succeeded in acquiring certain French establishments, already in existence, which it allowed to keep on operating under their former names. In 1913 it had branches in the following towns in France: Agen, Bayonne, Biarritz, Bordeaux, Cannes, Evian, Luchon, Marseilles, Mentone, Montauban, Nice, Royan, and Toulouse. In 1917 the list included the following additional names: Aix-les-Bains, Albi, Annemasse, Arcachon, Chamonix, Divonne, Narbonne, Perpignan, Souillac-sur-Mer, and Thonon. . . . By the creation of the Société d'Affichage and its grip on the French bill-posting agencies, Georg and, through him, the European Advertising Agency were able, whenever they chose, to threaten to dispense with the services of the newspapers, and resort to advertising on the bill-boards.

Inadvertently the European Agency admitted its connection with the old German concern when, in a letter introducing itself to *The Malay Mail*, it stated, "We have been established for thirty-five years as advertising agents." This is manifestly an admission that the European Agency, established in 1912, is part and parcel of the Haasenstein, Vogler & Georg concern, born in 1882.

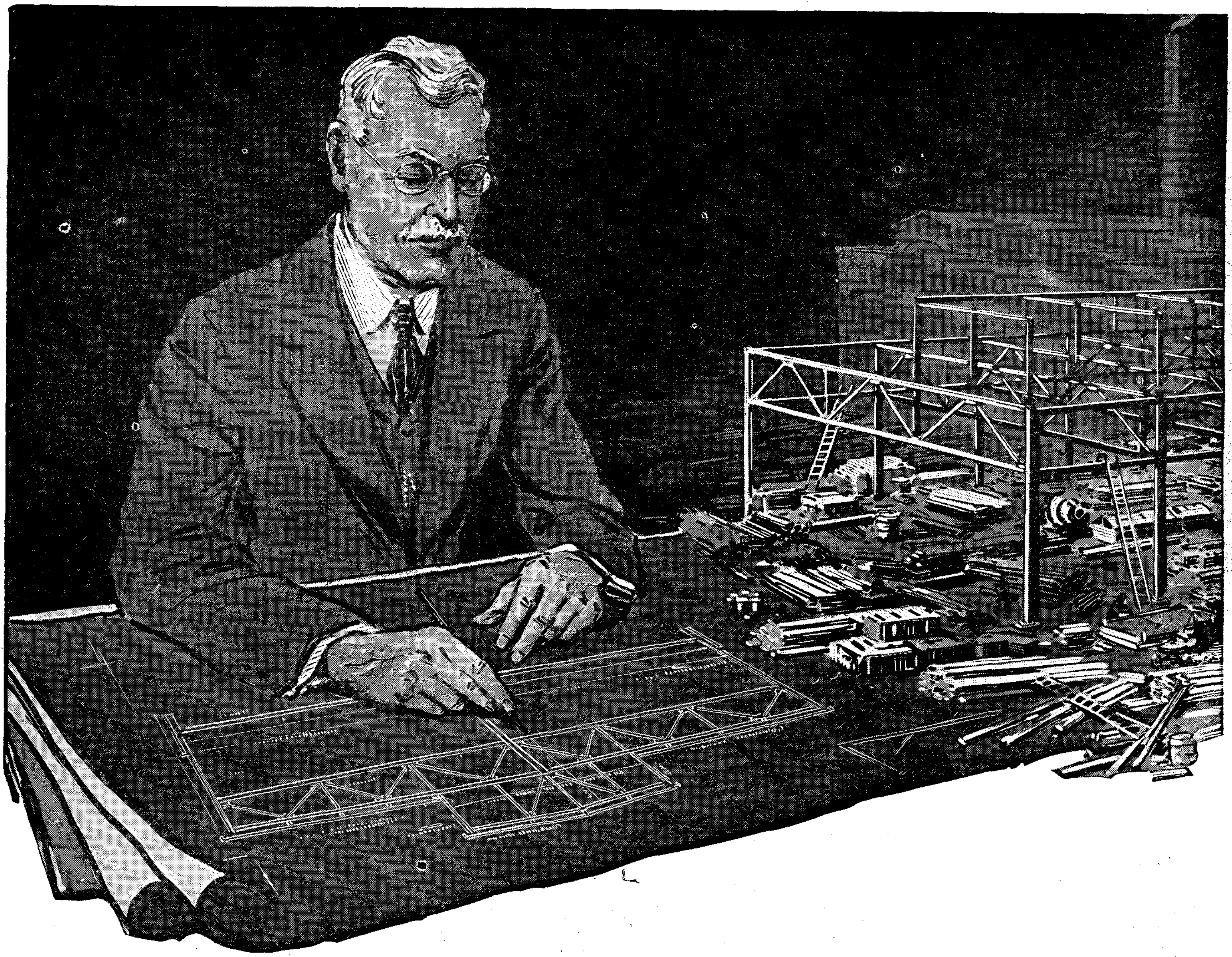
An American campaign was opened in 1914, when the Agency sent a circular letter to all the large manufacturing concerns and business houses throughout the country, in which it said:

> "Mr. Jean H. Fulgeras, associate of this company, will be in the United States during the month of September, and will be glad of the opportunity to confer with you in regard to the possibility of extending your market into France and Continental Europe.
>
> "Our extensive organization—we are the sole 'Foreign' representatives of the majority of the most important newspapers of France—enables us not only to offer efficient advertising service, but to secure, if desired, the services of reliable, energetic selling agents."
>
> Thus we find a *Boche* concern offering to supply American manufacturers with "reliable, energetic selling agents" to distribute their products in our country; a *Boche* concern undertaking to control, with a staff selected by itself, the course of commercial transactions between the United States and France! With what object? We can easily guess.
>
> Will it be said that the actual control, direct or indirect, of the advertising of a newspaper does not necessarily influence its editorial policy, which may well remain independent despite that circumstance? To prove the contrary it will suffice to recall the silence of the great newspapers concerning the disclosures that we made as to the origin, the object, and the operation of the European Agency. That silence on their part was all the more significant because our campaign was based upon documents easily verifiable, which any one could procure, as they were matters of public record.
>
> It is to be feared that the German agency, having been sequestered by the French courts, is being reconstituted under another name, to continue the work projected by Haasenstein & Vogler and carried on by that house in French Switzerland and Italy. These fears are not chimerical if we reflect upon the effort that the Germans are sure to make to introduce their products into the Entente countries after the war. As the Allies will refuse to purchase commodities which bear the German label, the Germans will not fail to disguise them and to offer them under new names with the same cynicism that they displayed in changing the name of Haasenstein & Vogler at Geneva and Milan.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

MISS KATHERINE LANSING, sister of the Secretary of State, who, with her sister Emma, has been engaged in canteen work in France in connection with the American Red Cross since 1917, has naturally become somewhat accustomed to conditions just behind the lines. In a letter to her brother, however, she tells of a strenuous fourteen-hour "bit"—from ten o'clock at night to noon the next day—which she put in alone among the wounded at an evacuation hospital with a German air-raid pulled off as a side show. It was shortly after the opening of the Teuton drive in the early part of June, and in her letter, which is printed in the New York *Times*, Miss Lansing writes:

> Tuesday the ambulances kept going by with the wounded, and Tuesday night Miss E—— took one person and went to see if there was anything to be done at the evacuation hospital. We did not all go, as she was not willing. About ten o'clock she came back for five more people. Emma could not go, as she was on night duty in the canteen, but I went with four others, and I never spent such a strange night. As soon as I reached the hospital I was asked if I would go into one of the barracks where the more lightly wounded were and interpret between the French doctors and the English.
>
> The hospital is a huge place with wooden shacks for the different wards and spreads over a great deal of ground. I was taken into one of these barracks crowded with people, becoming more crowded as the night went on. There were both English and French, and I was asked to take the names of all the English, their regiments, enlistments, and so on, and find out where they were wounded. I was told what to do, then left alone, and there I was all night, the room crowded with French, Algerians, blacks, and English.
>
> As the night wore on the poor things laid down as they could on the floors,



A Vision Fulfilled

THE AUSTIN METHOD

The Austin Method has met the test of such seemingly impossible tasks as the erection, complete, of 120,000 square feet on one job in 30 working-days; 540,000 square feet, more than a mile of building on one job, in 55 calendar-days.

On March 16th ground was broken; on April 5th the steel was up; another week and the roof was finished! In 30 working-days from the date of contract—a completed building, 120,000 square feet of floor space, delivered to the owner, broom cleaned, windows washed, ready for useful occupancy!

This is one record of a vision fulfilled.

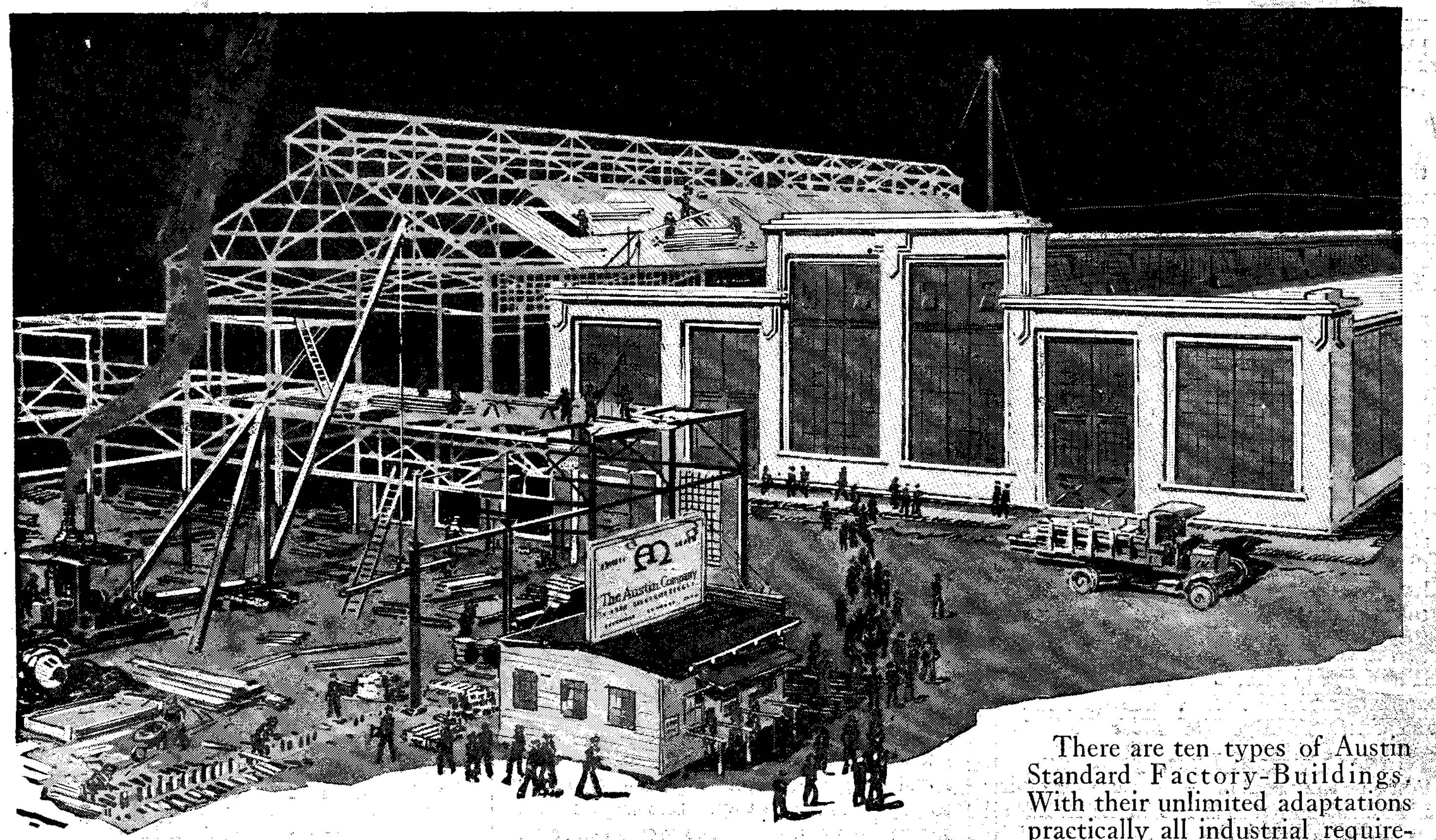
Five years ago Samuel Austin saw the possibilities of such service to industry.

He had a well-founded belief that better industrial buildings could be built in a shorter time. He was convinced that worth-while benefits to the country at large would result—that building costs would be lowered—that capital returns would be advanced—that labor would be conserved and production increased.

Upon such a faith and with such an ideal before him he devised the method and started to build the organization that have, in the past decade, so completely revolutionized America's idea of speed, quality, and economy in the erection of permanent factory-buildings.

Many of the country's largest corporations, in 34 different industries, have profited by the fulfillment of this vision and foresight. There are miles of buildings in all parts of the country and in Canada and foreign countries that testify to the practical working of the Austin method of standard construction.

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS



There are ten types of Austin Standard Factory-Buildings. With their unlimited adaptations practically all industrial requirements can be easily met. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 can be delivered in 30 working-days; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 in 60 working-days; Nos. 8 and 9 in slightly longer time.

How Standardization Became a Force in the Nation's Building

A manufacturer of saws once made 3,500 different models; now less than 500 meet the laborer's need.

A plow maker's line is 2,000 models long, yet 25 will answer the farmer's purpose.

Automobile and truck builders; stove, hardware and garment makers have all made equally significant discoveries.

At the same time Austin Engineers, followed by other builders throughout the country, have applied standardized methods to industrial construction with economic results of far-reaching consequence.

Austin Plans Standardized long ago—With the advantage of 40 years' experience in the erection of special industrial buildings, Austin Engineers have found that a very large proportion of the country's factory building needs can be fully met with a comparatively few standard building units.

Economical Purchase of Building Materials—Not alone quantity purchasing but timely purchasing has proved of financial benefit to many Austin customers.

Austin Pre-Construction Saves Time—Knowing the requirements of industrial building in advance much of the steel work has been prefabricated, steel sash has been made ready for installation, and lumber sawed to length.

Austin Materials Delivered with Dispatch—With essential materials in stock, at strategic points east of the Mississippi, quick and opportune deliveries have been made to Austin jobs. Costly waiting has been eliminated.

Co-Ordination of Building Operations—By a co-ordination of each step in construction Austin Engineers have built permanently and quickly. Frequent repeating of the same building operation has approached perfection.

A Definite Price for the Owner—Standardized construction has automatically placed costs on a more solid foundation. By lump sum, cost plus percentage or cost plus fee contracts the Austin method has eliminated guess work and given the owner a definite price.

Recognizing the economic advantages of a country-wide application of better building practice, the Austin Company will gladly co-operate with manufacturers, engineers and builders and give them the benefit of its experience.

The Austin Book of Buildings contains illustrations and descriptions of building operations which may offer suggestions of value to others. This book will be sent to any business address.

To those manufacturers whose need for more floor space is urgent, the use of long distance telephone or telegraph is suggested. Austin Engineers are always ready for an immediate conference.

(48)

THE AUSTIN COMPANY, Industrial Engineers and Builders

THE
AUSTIN METHOD

CLEVELAND - 16113 Euclid Ave., Eddy 4500
NEW YORK - - - 217 Broadway, Barclay 8886
PHILADELPHIA, 1026 Bulletin Bldg., Spruce 1291
WASHINGTON, 1313 H St. N. W., Franklin 6426
INDIANAPOLIS,
717 Merchants' Bank Bldg., Main 6428
PITTSBURGH - 493 Union Arcade, Grant 6071
DETROIT - 1430 Penobscot Bldg., Cherry 4466
CHICAGO - 437 Peoples Gas Bldg., Harrison 8360

For Foreign Business:
American Steel Export Company
Woolworth Bldg., New York

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

> under the tables, and on the tables, bloody bandages all around. I had made out all the English papers by about 2:30 o'clock. In the midst of it, about one o'clock, we had an air-raid, and I can tell you the bombs never sounded so loud as they did out there, all alone with those wounded men. In the midst of it some one opened the door and called "*A l'abri,*" and those who were able left the shack and went to the *abri.*
>
> I went out to see how it was, and found many of them standing outside, as the *abri* was full. About four o'clock it began to be light and I wondered whether the others had gone home, but as I was alone with all those men I did not like to leave. A little later some of the officials came in, and then began the task of fitting the papers to the men and getting them off in the train. They wanted me to stay to read the names, as they were difficult to pronounce. I made another list of men who had to go off on stretchers, told the doctors in French where they were wounded, and so on, and did not get back to the house until noon. It was rather a long stretch from ten o'clock the night before, especially as I had nothing to drink or eat.
>
> In the afternoon I went to the canteen. Some of the people in —— were beginning to leave and the inhabitants were all gathered in knots around the street. The military movement through the town was something amazing. Of course, excitement ran high. We spent all our days and nights—till Saturday night—at the hospital, with only two people left at the canteen.

"I do not believe any one can dream of such suffering, such patience, such heroism, or such terrible human wreckage," she says. And of the work for those without technical medical knowledge, she writes:

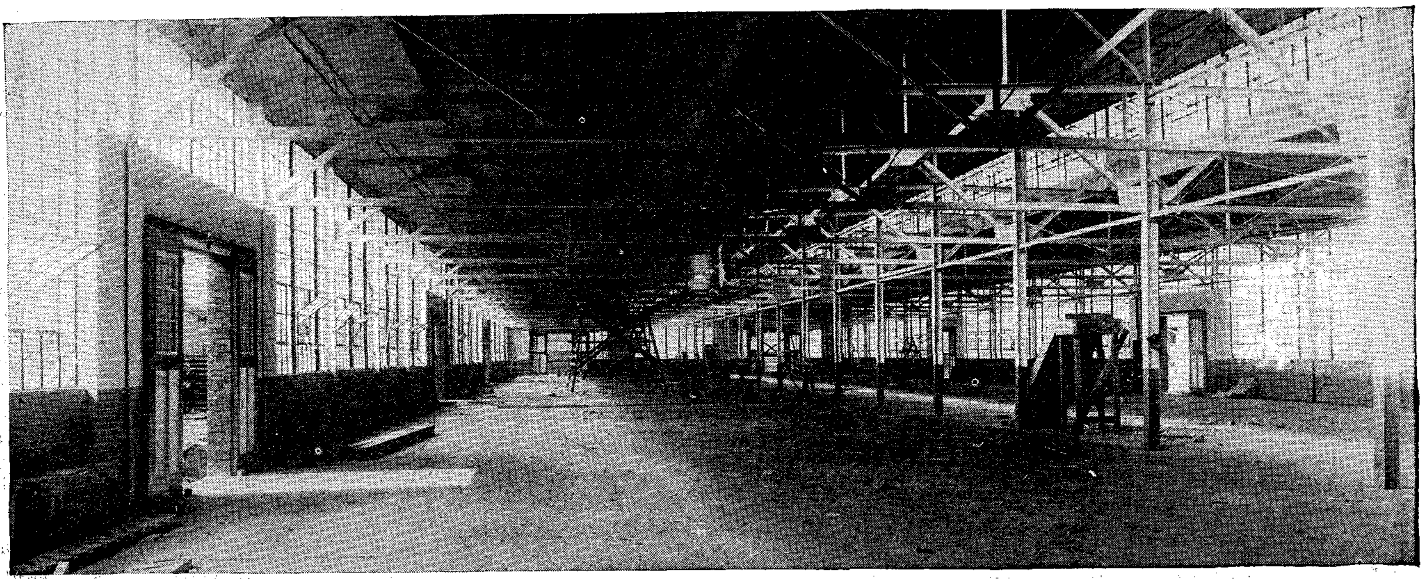
> We found more than we could do even with our lack of knowledge, giving the men water, washing their bloody faces, interpreting between the English and French doctors and wishing we could go a hundred times as fast. One French boy I brought water to, and the tears rolled down his face, he had waited so long for it—and for a French boy to cry like that means more than other nationalities.
>
> I have found that you can bear seeing the most terrible wounds if you are doing something. I was so afraid I would not have the courage, but when I was doing something I did not think of that side of it. I went into the operating-room—or, rather, the room where the wounds were cleansed and drest—and gave water to the men on the tables, but the hardest thing was to give milk or water to the men whose faces were completely smashed to pieces. No words could describe such sublime endurance of suffering.
>
> Friday night we had a heavy air-raid. Miss E——, Miss L——, and I were in bed and were caught in the house before we could go to the cave, and I must say we were all pretty scared, not only for ourselves but for those at the canteen and the hospital. When a break came we made a dash for the cave next door, but the next day we had mattresses taken to one of the champagne caves and all seventeen of us slept there—at least tried to sleep.
>
> The hospitals were evacuated Saturday, so after Saturday there was nothing more for us to do there, and we went back to canteen work. Saturday night came a telegram from the Ambassador, asking the General to make possible Emma's and my return to Paris. Of course, we could not leave like cowards before the rest of the unit left, so we sent the telegram to him, saying that unless he had bad news for us from home we preferred not to leave—telling him to cable you that we were well and well taken care of.
>
> Sunday afternoon the first *obus* (shell) fell in the town, and that night it was decided that ten of us should leave, seven staying, Emma and I among them, but Monday morning Miss E—— said only the four who could run cars were to stay. Some went to ——, some to ——, and seven of us came here.
>
> We had *musettes* packed for several days ready to leave—expecting two of them were the only things each of us could take, but as we came in a big Red-Cross truck we each brought a suitcase besides. However, most of our things are in two trunks in ——.
>
> This is a very quaint, picturesque town, with many old buildings. We went to ten places to find a place to stay, and Emma and I are with the widow of a doctor—a quaint house with a lovely garden, where I am writing now—the house much run down. We have a very small room, for which the lady allows us to pay one franc a day. She wished nothing to be paid, as we are working for the French. We take our meals at the hotel—very near. All seven of us are scattered around. A French canteen is to be opened here and we expect to help in opening it, at least two or three of us.
>
> Trains are uncertain, but this letter may reach you, as I hope it will. Don't worry about us! We shall not run into danger, and if it comes to us you don't want us to run away from it, but take it as bravely as other people do.

Here is confirmation of a spy story that was told after the opening of the battle of Picardy related at first hand by First Lieut. Bernard Rhoades, of the 407th Telegraph Battalion and former first baseman of the Princeton nine, who writes to the folk at home from "Somewhere in France" this letter, which is printed in the New York *Evening Sun:*

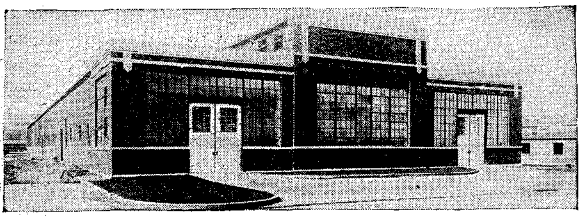
> Here's a yarn about a guy who would have had Brodie lasht to the mast if he had put it across. I'll say he made a good trial anyway. At the beginning of the present drive a British Major-General was directing movements of his division when a British staff car drove up and a "brass hat" got out. Reporting to the General, he said:
>
> "Sir, the division on your right has been forced back and your flank is in the air. Orders are that your division will fall back to this place," indicating a point on the map some two miles in the rear.
>
> The General had nothing to do but obey, and was on the point of issuing orders to effect the retirement when a Canadian Colonel standing near said to the staff officer:
>
> "That's funny. I've been on duty some time with that division and I don't remember you."
>
> The other chap allowed that was funny, that he had been there for some time; he knew all the units of the division, called their officers by their first names and generally had the dope. Still the Canuck was skeptical—he must have come from down near the New England border—and finally asked to see the officer's papers. Business of searching through pockets as for return check after intermission.
>
> Then the chap thought he had jolly well come away in such a hurry he'd forgotten 'em; beastly careless. The Canuck thought he'd jolly well have to be searched, beastly careful. They found papers all right; only they were written in that language which defines "treaty" as a "scrap of paper."
>
> Well, there was plenty of good first-class material at hand for a firing-squad. The chauffeur was a Hun, too, so they had a little party, and the only thing they didn't shoot up was the car; that was returned to duty after being fumigated. The division is still in the same place and so are the two Huns; each with several bullet-holes where the Iron Cross might have been.

The Lieutenant writes lightly of the sad effect of the war on American *embonpoint:*

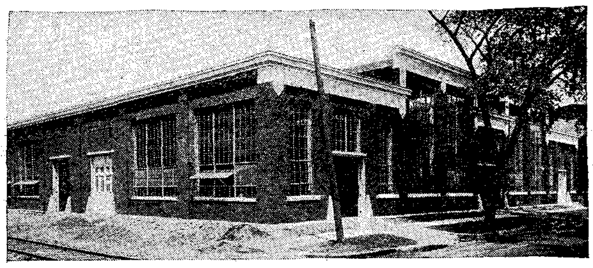
> I met one of the horrors of war the other day to a fare-you-well. He was a chap I used to know in New York, and when I knew him he had two great passions—one was building houses and the other was seeing that the bartenders got plenty of exercise.
>
> When I met him this time he looked like the after-picture of one of those "Before and After Using" flesh-reducing ads. I thought he'd been gassed, but he assured me the transformation was due to a session of building barracks at a base port. But there is probably a lot of guys over here like him—and just think of all the perfectly good bay windows that will be left on the fair fields of France. After the war a lot of chaps can see how their shoes fit without using a looking-glass who couldn't do it before.
>
> I am still where I was when I wrote last and it is still raining, but the French tell us that this is the rainy season and after it's over we'll have beautiful weather; fortunately the rainy season lasts only twelve months. I'll be glad to get back to the outfit, for I'm getting fearfully fed up on this gay town life.
>
> At the hotel my fellow victims and I are all seated at one large table—they go in strong for this community thing over here. At each place is the inevitable bottle of mouth-wash which gives the festive board the appearance of the banquet of the Distillers' Protective Association; but the illusion is shattered at the first onslaught on the bread. They don't cut the bread before serving it over here; probably think it gives the soldiers good bayonet practise to cut it themselves.
>
> Well, a large paw grabs up the loaf and tucks it up under his arm just like Eddie Mahan starting to run back a punt. Then the knife comes into play and the bread is scalped—they must have had a great series of wild West movies over here at some time—after which it is returned to its former post. You look at the bread; then you look at the coat against which it nestled a moment since, then you decide you don't like that damned war-bread anyhow.
>
> Our late lamented allies, who used to pay allegiance to the Little White Father before they grew up and put Pop on the shelf, seem to be making rough going of it. It's tough to see the budding flower of liberty and independence get frost-bitten like that. But, Holy Smoke! those guys thought a republic something like the annual outing of the Fourth Ward Republican Club before the ladies had the vote.
>
> They say that what Russia needs is



Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., 100 ft. x 400 ft. Daylighted by Steel Windows of Truscon Steel Co. Built in 22 working days by the Austin Company.



Large expanse of Steel Windows of Dayton-Wright Airplane Co.



Dayton Metal Products Co. Daylighted by Steel Windows of Truscon Steel Co. Built by the Austin Company.

TRUSCON STEEL WINDOWS

Speedy Shipment of Stock Sizes

In warehouse stock ready for shipment are thirty types and sixty sizes of Truscon Steel Windows, meeting practically all requirements for daylighting and ventilation of buildings. Speed and economy of construction are assured by using stock units of Truscon Steel Windows.

Daylight to Speed War Industries

Wartime production requires speed, accuracy, and elimination of waste. Ample daylight not only contributes to these ends, but improves the morale of operatives, betters their health and reduces accidents. It also affords an economy in light-bills.

Truscon Steel Windows, which are characterized by trim, clean-cut lines and flat surfaces, supply daylight and also fresh air in ample measure. They combine attractive appearance and exceptional strength in a manner that meets every demand of modern architecture and engineering.

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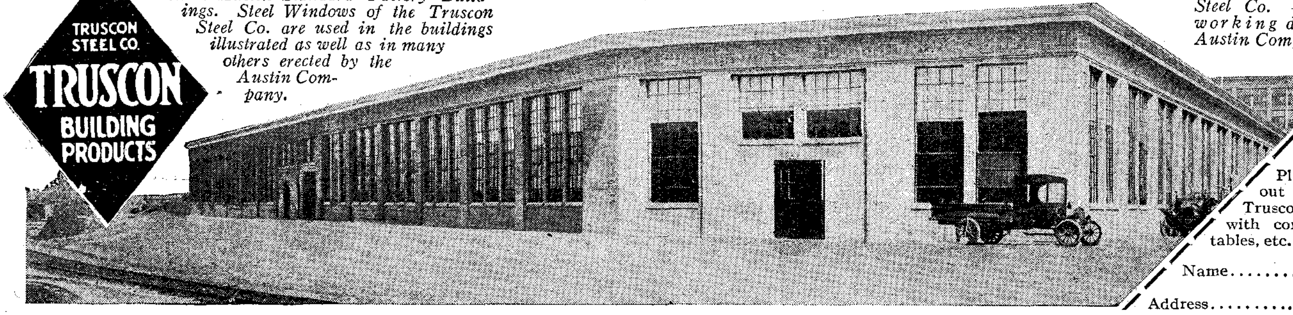

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> a strong man, a leader. I reckon they could use a little brains right handy, too. I believe that if all the brains in that country were dynamite and all went off together it wouldn't make any more noise than a cap-pistol. When I think that it was men who fell for that Brest-Litovsk decoy I'm proud of the fact that I was once a monkey.
>
> I had an opportunity to see the historic Meuse the other day. (Remember, Censor, old dear, it's an awful long stream.) I had read about that stream since 1914 and I expected to see a sort of glorified Mississippi with the mud taken out of it. But it's only another shattered idol. When I saw it I looked around for a Third Avenue car; the resemblance to the Gowanus Canal is startling. It's muddier than the Mississippi and its banks are used for the same purpose as New York uses Barren Island. And its majestic proportions—well, a cootie might wash his hands in it, but he couldn't bathe.
>
> If it gets warm or even stops raining, I'll cable; it ought to be known.

Edward F. Cahill, of Bakerton, Pa., was one of the first Americans to be wounded by shell-fire in France. He spent several months in army hospitals, and was finally brought back to the United States. In a letter to his mother, which is printed in the Johnstown *Tribune*, he tells her for the first time the story of the action in which he was injured:

> Since I was wounded on the 13th of last November I haven't been in much of a shape to write you much about it. I have always wanted to tell you the whole story, and now that I am so much better I will do so.
>
> As you know, I was one of the first American soldiers wounded in France, and it seems to me that it was ten years ago instead of seven months.
>
> Our regiment relieved a French regiment on one of the hottest of the front-line trenches. As we toiled through the heavy mud, as far as nine miles from the trenches shells were bursting; holes large enough to cover a good-sized house opened in the road sometimes right in front of our feet and the mud would stream high into the air like the first spasm of an oil-well. By some strange miracle we passed the area of falling shells with no casualties, but, added to our loads of sixty-two pounds each, we were each carrying about three hundred pounds of mud. Anyhow, it felt that heavy.
>
> There is not in all the world mud like that in France. It weighs more than concrete and sticks like a porous-plaster. If it dries on legs and arms it has to be broken up with a hammer before the clothing will come off. If well dried it is shell-proof and turns a bayonet like a duck's back turns water. Outside of armor-plate and the hide of a cheap politician I have never seen anything quite so invulnerable as the French mud. It rains every day at the Front, so a plentiful supply of mud is never lacking. Some say that the concussion of the heavy shelling makes the naturally rainy climate even worse, but be that as it may, it's wet enough and then some.
>
> One house by which we passed broke into small lumps and a cloud of white powder rose clear to the clouds. It was a direct hit, and where the two-storied house had stood there was nothing left but a large hole with a few broken stones and two uprooted trees on the edge of it. As we got closer the trees were nearly all broken off or had the limbs torn away by shell-fire. On one side of the road—or rather what had been a road—a shell had burst in the midst of some horses and cattle. Seven or eight were dead and one poor fellow, a horse, was sitting on his haunches like a dog and crying as pitifully as a child. One of our men in the rear walked over and shot him through the head. All around us the ground looked as tho it had been turned upside down for as deep as forty feet. Nowhere in the whole desert of things was there a sign of life besides ourselves. Even the birds had flown away.

When they had finished the nine-mile tramp Cahill writes that his feet were so caked with mud that they looked like an elephant's, and his knees ached so that he had felt that each mile would be the last he could make. But every one was cheerful and joking and laughing. He writes:

> Nobody had a word of complaint. Some of those who were known to be the worst kickers back in camp where we had things easy were the ones who did the most to cheer things up when we struck the tough part.
>
> When we struck the big road just behind the trench-lines we met the French wounded being sent back. The walking cases had bandages on their heads or arms, sometimes both, and they looked pretty well tired out. They yelled at us in French and a few wished us luck in English. Some of them were singing and laughing, and whenever one of their number would fall down others would forget their own wounds and jump to help him.
>
> The French soldiers sure were glad to be relieved. They shook hands with us when we met in small bunches, and a French captain kissed one of our lieutenants on both cheeks. As his whiskers were full of the same old mud good and fresh, he smeared him up considerably.
>
> We had it pretty easy after the French left. Only two or three deaths and a few wounded among us. When we first got in the whole world was trembling and whole acres of land looked like they were jumping sky-high, and the crumbling dirt fell like rain from the upper edges of the trench. All in one minute it quieted and stayed comparatively quiet all the time we were there.
>
> When we were relieved a few days later myself and several others were on outpost duty and were the last to go. Just as we got word to come back I was wounded. A high-explosive shell had burst right in the middle of us. At first I didn't know that I was hurt. I thought the shell had blown some mud or dirt over me and stunned me a little. I stooped down to help up one of our men, but my left arm wouldn't work somehow, tho I felt no pain. I began to feel dizzy. The last I remember is falling into the mud and water at the bottom of a caved-in dugout.
>
> Several hours later I woke up bandaged and in an ambulance bound for the rear.

The spirit of the American soldier speaks emphatically in this letter from Lieut. Leslie S. Lee, of Detroit, who urges Americans to cease "peace talk" and "dig in." Here, in part, is the letter from "Somewhere in France" as printed in the Detroit *Free Press:*

> One thing is sure—we have to hand it to the United States Navy. They are certainly efficient and on the job. We landed at a seaport in France and after two days were sent here. Believe me, after that ride the French can have their railroads. They have narrow-gage tracks and you get in their cars from the side. Absolutely no modern conveniences.
>
> I want to tell you this, Bill. Tell the people over there to forget this peace talk for a while. The time to talk peace is when the *Boche* is so badly whipt that he will crawl to us and ask us to stop. We can do it and we will do it if the people at home only keep their mouths shut about something of which they know nothing. Let them devote as much time to getting tobacco and magazines over here. What we want is the enemy scattered so far that he will never be able to come back.
>
> The war has brought a lot of suffering to France and it is going to bring a lot to the United States; but, after all, it is well worth it. The people at home don't know that we are at war. They may think that having meatless, wheatless, and a few other less days is hard, but wait till they come to what France has had to come to. I hope the United States will never have to exist as France has had to, but if it did it might jar our people into the realization that we really are at war.
>
> The French soldier is magnificent. I have seen quite a few. All show the marks of much suffering, and yet their spirit is as high as at the first days of the war. He and our troops get along wonderfully. In the cafés you will see a group of our men and the French, each with a dictionary in his hand, telling the other what a good man he is.

OLD RIFLE EXPERT DOING HIS BIT TEACHING AMERICANS TO SHOOT

CAPT. W. B. SCHAAF is too old to go "over there," so he is doing his bit by teaching young Americans here how to shoot straight. Some talk has filtered out of Germany to the effect that women would be armed if man-power failed, and, according to Captain Schaaf, this would not be a joke should German women prove as apt scholars as the American girls in St. Louis whom he has taught to handle rifle and revolver.

Captain Schaaf is a veteran instructor, and he believes that women make better shots than men after a few lessons. To prove it, he showed his score-book to a reporter of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, where, among others, Miss Elizabeth Betts, a stenographer, was recorded as having made forty-nine bull's-eyes out of a possible fifty after the Captain had given her a little instruction.

"Why, man alive," he said, "men who have been shooting all their lives are proud when they make forty-nine. And yet in will come a dainty doll, take off her gloves, powder her nose, and then fill the bull's-eye full of bullets!"

The Captain is an enthusiast, or what is commonly called a "bug" on rifle and revolver-shooting. The writer in *The Globe-Democrat* says of him:

> Captain Schaaf is seventy-four years old and has been an instructor of rifle- and pistol-shooting for sixty-two years. He

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NAME..............................

P. O..............................

DATE............. STATE.................

talks rifle- and pistol-shooting as boys were wont to talk baseball before the war. His whole life has been given to shooting and to teaching shooting.

Since Germany sank the *Lusitania* and other ships and forced America into the war, Captain Schaaf has been obsessed with the idea that the United States must win this war. Having been a rifle-shooter for sixty-six years, having taught rifle-shooting for sixty-two years, Captain Schaaf firmly believes that first-class marksmanship will win the war.

So he disposed of his sylvan retreat, bought and built for his old age at Fern Glen on the Merrimac, and moved to Sixth and Pine Streets, where he has started his own little "win-the-war" scheme.

"Americans have always been crack rifle-shots," says Captain Schaaf. "That is to say, they were crack rifle-shots in the frontier days when the frontiersman had to shoot a deer or a turkey for food and to shoot an Indian or several Indians before he could get his breakfast or finish up his clearing or get done plowing the barn lot.

"With the destruction of the big game and the reformation of the Indians, American skill with the rifle has fallen off. There is little big game for the farmer boy to exercise his skill upon, and the city man has for the most part no idea whatever about how to shoot a rifle or anything else.

"We've got to win this war. We just naturally can't lose it. Now the best way to win the war, the surest way, the cheapest way, is for every American soldier to be a good rifle- and pistol-shot.

"I know they have big guns and machine guns and all that, but I lay much more stress upon good individual rifle-shooting than all the machine guns, artillery-guns, bomb-throwing, etc., in the world.

"Machine guns spray lead all over the shop like a hose. But how are you to tell whether they spray the right piece, the place where the enemy is, or not? What is the use of wasting powder and ball, transportation, money, spraying ground whereon there is no enemy?

"About five men are needed to handle and supply a machine gun with ammunition. Give me five men with new automatic rifles and I will do better work, more killing of the enemy, than fifty-five machine guns will do.

"Of course, when they come at you in masses so dense that it is next to impossible to miss 'em, the machine gun comes in handy. But my idea is that they should not be allowed to come close; that they should be crimped the minute they showed their noses above the parapets. Just as soon as one of the Germans peeked, a good American should be 1,000 yards off with a fine sight on a rifle and plug him right between the eyes.

"That's my idea of good shooting and the right way to win a war sure."

The Captain was only fifteen when the Civil War broke out, and small and frail at that. He tried to get into the Army, but could not, so he says:

"I just naturally attached myself to one or another regiment and stuck as long as they let me. I was booted about the Army from one regiment to another, but I managed to see a lot of fighting and to shoot pretty straight.

"After the war we had rifle clubs all over the East, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and I acted as instructor for many of them. I have had shooting academies in Cincinnati and in St. Louis and thousands of men and women have learned to shoot under my eye.

"I want to do my bit for the U. S. A. free of all charge. So I have opened a shooting academy where I will instruct all proper persons, men and women, Boy Scouts, and boys over fourteen. I will guarantee to give any one a good foundation in rifle-shooting in three lessons of fifteen minutes each. I won't make a sharpshooter of him in a battle, that takes time and practise, but I will so teach any average man in rifle and revolver-shooting that he can develop into a sharpshooter. All he need do is to listen to me for fifteen minutes on three different occasions and he can go out and develop himself.

"There is no sense in throwing away all this good powder and shells and bullets that are being thrown away in France. My scheme will save the Allies millions of dollars in munitions and millions of lives.

"All I will do is to make good marksmen. Then the Americans can cuddle up alongside a little rock or in a rifle-pit, keep their canteens of water beside them, use a palm-leaf fan, lay down their cigars, and pick off the *Boches* at their leisure.

"No rushing around in the hot sun or cold rain or plowing through the mud. Just pick yourself a shady spot, settle down, take a good chew of tobacco, keep the good eye out, and nail 'em when they come over.

"That's the American style of fighting. That's the way Bunker Hill, Brandywine, Saratoga, and New Orleans were fought and won. I think that American generals will make a mistake if they abandon our traditional style of fighting, which was founded on good rifle-shooting, and go in for the mucky European style. With all due respect to the French, British, Italians, Turks, Russians, and the rest of the fighting nations, I think that Americans are primarily the higher type of men, and consequently the higher type of soldiers. I saw the Blue Devils last week. While we must admit that they are brave men and no doubt great fighters, was there anything about them that made you consider them the equals of our boys?

"Of course there wasn't.

"So, I say, let Americans stick to their traditional style of fighting, the good old rifle with a good eye looking along its barrel.

"That's the sort of men I want to help train. I can extend my scheme with great elasticity and we can have expert instructors of my school in every regiment in the camps and in every town in the country in two weeks.

"That's how I want to help win the war."

Captain Schaaf has his "win-the-war" academy in the basement on the northwest corner of Sixth and Pine Streets. He talks winning the war there every minute of the day.

Good 100 to 1 Shot.—"May I ask how old you are?" said the vacationist to the old villager.

"I be just a hundred."

"Really? Well, I doubt if you'll see another hundred years," said the other, trying to make conversation.

"Wall, I don't know so much about that," was the ready response. "I be stronger now than when I started on the first hundred."—*Boston Transcript.*

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On our own farms and the farms of many growers who coöperate with us, a selected Heinz seed is sown and cultivated under Heinz supervision.

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BEANS

HEINZ
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BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND
TOMATO SAUCE
HEINZ
57
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
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57

Beans are economical in comparison with other good foods, and are as good for you as meat and bread. A pound of beans is about equal in nutrition value to 1¾ pounds of beef—and you know the price of beef.

Heinz Baked Beans, rich brown and appetizing, make as wholesome and satisfying a dish as can be placed on any table. Baked in dry heat in real ovens, they come to your kitchen ready to serve hot or cold.

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Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

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THE WAR

Actual photograph of dual equipment of Goodyear S-V solid tires in service on a five-ton unit of the Ames Transfer Company, New York

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IN the course of our regular testing operations in New York City, under conditions of normal service, eighty-two Goodyear S-V solid truck tires recently totaled a record of 3,186,952 miles—an average of 38,865 each.

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They are a source of that process of manufacture which assures S-V users all three essentials of truck tire merit: long tread wear, freedom from chipping and cutting, and resistance to separation from the base.

They underlie in large measure the efficient design of S-V tires, which affords extra mileage, constant power-saving traction and the utmost solid-tire resilience underwheel.

They are part of that elaborate endeavor of invention, experiment and betterment out of which Goodyear has contributed so generously to all truck tire manufacture.

Tests of this nature have proved of universal benefit, in the development of such important Goodyear features as the steel base, as well as the pressed-on type of tire now in common use.

For the Goodyear truck tire user they have yet another value, as a permanent assurance of the goodness of the tire that he buys.

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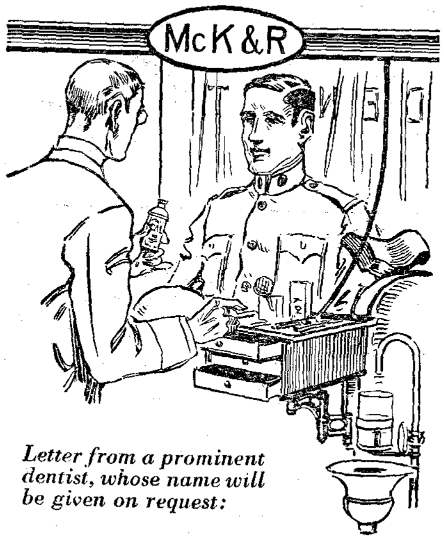

Letter from a prominent dentist, whose name will be given on request:

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A Powder is unquestionably preferable and my prescription is invariably

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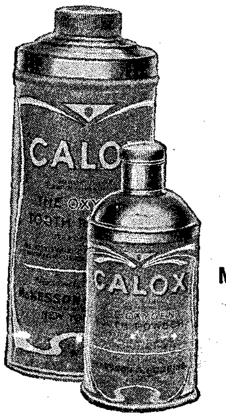

A package, sufficient for one week's trial, and authoritative booklet telling "Why a Powder is Better Than a Paste" will be sent free on request.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

An Up-to-Date Pupil. — TEACHER—"Name the five zones."

PUPIL—"Temperate, intemperate, war, postal, and o."—*Boston Transcript.*

Livening Up History.—A history exam in a public school contains this delightful information: "Patrick Henry said, 'I rejoice that I have but one country to live for.'"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ma on the Job.—"Pa," said little Willie, "what's an echo?"

"An echo, my son," answered Pa, casting a mean side glance at little Willie's Ma, "is the only thing on earth that can cheat a woman out of the last word."

"Another definition of an echo, Willie," observed Ma, "is a man who goes to old patent-medicine almanacs for his alleged wit."

And then nobody said any more words but Willie, whose infant mind was naturally confused by all this persiflage.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Damaged Goods.—Johnny was at the grocery-store.

"I hear you have a little sister at your house," said the grocer.

"Yes, sir," said Johnny.

"Do you like that?" was queried.

"I wish it was a boy," said Johnny, "so I could play marbles with him, and baseball."

"Well," said the storekeeper, "why don't you exchange your little sister for a boy?"

Johnny reflected for a minute, then he said, rather sorrowfully:

"We can't now; it's too late. We've used her four weeks."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Preparedness — GERMAN GENERAL—"Have our brave troops been informed that we shall be in Paris in four days?"

SUBORDINATE—"Yes, General."

"They understand that the Great War was forced upon us?"

"Perfectly, General."

"They have been told that the Americans always kill our machine-gunners if they surrender?"

"That is well understood, General."

"They have been instructed that the few Americans opposed to us are cowardly and inexperienced?"

"Hand-bills announcing that fact are passed around each evening."

"Then let the offensive begin."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Easier than Vacationing.—It is much easier to die than to take a vacation. A man who is summoned to his last long voyage may set his house in order in an hour; a few words, written or dictated, will dispose of his possessions, and his heirs will gladly attend to the details. This done, he may fold his hands on his chest and depart this vexatious life in peace.

It is quite another matter to prepare for a few weeks away from town. There are bills to be paid; the iceman, and the milkman, and the laundryman must be choked off, and the daily paper restrained from littering the doorstep. There is hair to be cut, and teeth to be tinkered, and so on. In short, it takes days to stop the machinery of living for a fortnight, and days to start it going again. But, my dear, one must have a change.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Filial Anxiety.—FATHER (lecturing wild son)—"Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"

SON—"Oh, I'd be here, guv'nor! The question is, what would become of you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

German Papers, Please Note.—The following is posted on the door of a deserted cabin in Coos County, Oregon:

To whom it may concern:

There's potatoes in the wood-shed,
There's flour in the bin.
There's beans a-plenty in the cupboard,
To waste them is a sin.
Go to it neighbor if you're hungry!
Fill up while you've a chance,
For I'm going after the Kaiser,
Somewhere over in France.

L. A. JOHNSON,
Alias, Charley the Trapper.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Repelling the Russ Buss.—Kerensky kissed Arthur Henderson, the British labor politician, as the American Labor Mission calls him, and all England gasped. Kerensky is coming to this country. He may want to kiss Secretary Wilson or even President Wilson. This has led an anonymous poet to suggest that the President put his greetings into a song, and to furnish him with the song, as follows:

Salute me only with thy fist,
And don't attempt to buss me;
The very thought of being kissed
Is quite enough to fuss me.
If you must kiss, try it on Gompers—
He hasn't been kissed since he wore rompers.
—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Baseball Among the Allies.—The more things the draft officials do to baseball here the better it flourishes in London, according to Richard Hatteras, of that thriving community, who is now stopping at the Majestic. Mr. Hatteras says the game is getting a firm hold on every nationality in the British capital.

"Why, recently," quoth he, "I saw a game in which East Indians were playing. One of these approached the plate at a crucial moment and cried aloud,

"'Allah, give thou me strength to make a hit.'"

"He struck out.

"The next man up was an Irishman. He spat on the plate, made faces at the pitcher, and yelled,

"'You know me, Al!' He made a home-run."—*New York Tribune.*

From a German Diary.—In speaking of the apparent lack of justice in the awarding of decorations, the anonymous English author of "A General's Letters to His Son" (Houghton Mifflin) quotes the following delightful extract from the diary of a German soldier:

"Monday—It rained heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk.

"Tuesday—The English shelled us and our Lieutenant Muller was very drunk.

"Wednesday—The English shelled us more heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk and incapable.

"Thursday—We were ordered to attack. Our Lieutenant Muller called out to us from his dugout to advance more rapidly.

"Friday—Nil.

"Saturday—Nil.

"Sunday—Our Lieutenant Muller received the Iron Cross."—*Kansas City Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

GERMAN AND ALLIED OFFENSIVES

July 17.—Paris reports to-night that the operations in connection with the fifth German drive, altho marked by severe fighting at several points on the 65-mile battle-front against which the initial attacks were made, has dwindled down to a series of apparently disconnected local operations.

The French night report states that the thrust of the enemy west of Reims has been checked. Pourcy, the objective of powerful attacks, could not be reached by the enemy, who were driven back into the Ardre Valley by a brilliant counter-attack by the Italians. Heavy losses were suffered by the enemy. The Germans succeeded in regaining a footing in Montvoison and penetrating the Bois du Roi.

The British official report announces that hostile artillery developed great activity during the night with gas-shells on the Villers-Bretonneaux front, and this morning in the Albert sector.

In an official report to Washington, covering July 15 and 16, General Pershing announces that the enemy crossed the Marne on July 15, but was driven back by an American counter-attack in which 500 German prisoners were taken. One enemy battalion was annihilated. In the Vosges region an enemy attack on a front of 1,000 yards broke down.

Berlin reports that the successes of the first storming day on the Marne were extended after bitter fighting, and, warding off French counter-attacks, the German troops pushed on as far as the heights north of Vendeuil and through the Bois de Rodemat. On both sides of the Ardre the Allies are said to have been thrown back on the mountain of Reims.

July 18.—According to reports reaching London at midnight, General Foch has struck the Crown Prince's right flank a vital blow. French and Americans, closely cooperating, fight their way six miles along the Aisne, reaching the outskirts of Soissons. South of Soissons Allied troops reach Rozières, driving the Germans back eight miles from their starting point. The advance is so rapid that cavalry is thrown into action.

The French report states that on a front of approximately 28 miles French and American forces attack the German positions, making an important advance and taking more than twenty villages, several thousand prisoners, and a quantity of war-material.

A dispatch from British Army Headquarters states that in a surprize attack the Australian troops east of Amiens advanced their lines more than a third of a mile on a mile front.

General Pershing's report to Washington states that in the American sector on the Marne the enemy has been entirely driven from the south bank. Repeated attempts of the enemy to penetrate the American lines near Vaux failed.

Berlin reports that between the Aisne and the Marne the French attacked with strong forces and tanks and captured some ground. (No mention is made of the American forces). By evening the attack is said to be decided in favor of the Germans, the Allies' attack breaking down with heavy losses.

July 19.—A London dispatch states that in the great Allied counter-offensive the French and American troops push on about two miles and hold their

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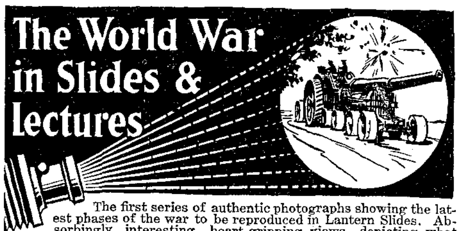

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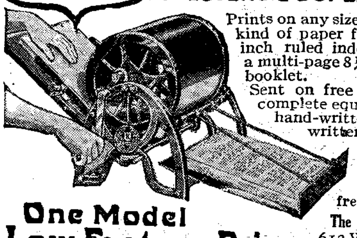

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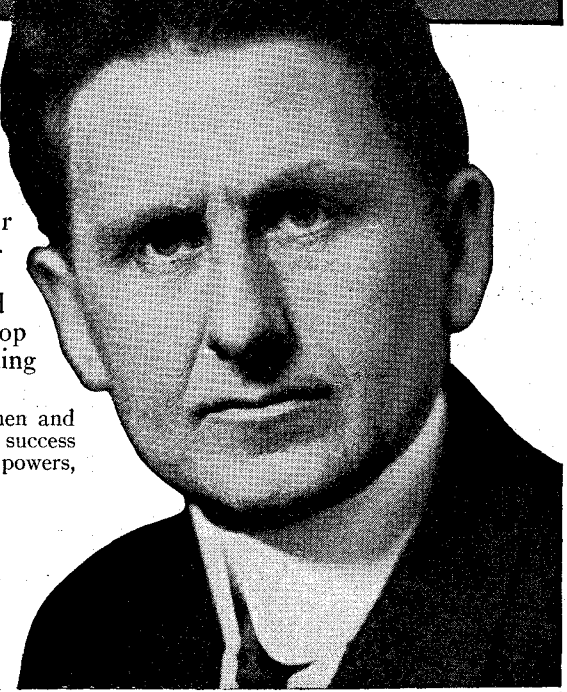

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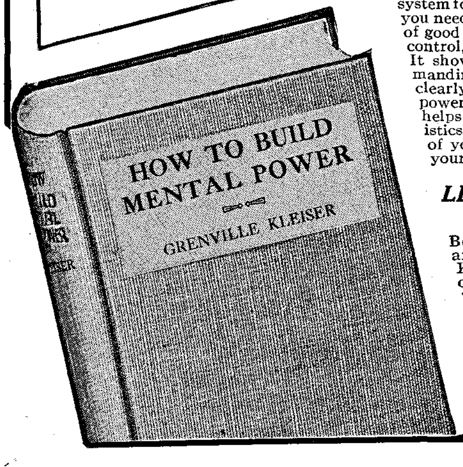
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advanced positions despite a counter-attack launched by the Germans with heavy reenforcements. Paris reports so far 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns taken.

The French official report states that on the left the plateau southwest of Soissons is held by the Allied troops, and on the right, after bitter fighting, they occupied the plateau northwest of Monnes and the height north of Courchamps, advancing beyond Torcy.

The British night report states that the Scottish troops capture the village of Méteren, taking 300 prisoners and a number of machine guns, while the Australians push forward south of Méteren, taking 80 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

General Pershing reports briefly that American troops, cooperating with the French between the Aisne and the Marne, penetrate the enemy's lines to a depth of several miles.

Washington announces that the absence of detailed American official reports from the French front is accounted for by the fact that General Pershing is conducting the operations of the American forces in person.

Berlin reports that the battle has "blazed up" again between the Aisne and the Marne, the French having begun their long-expected counter-offensive, penetrating by surprize into our front infantry and artillery-lines at isolated points and pressing back our lines. The night report states that German line divisions and reserves that had been held in readiness prevented the enemy from breaking through the lines. The number of prisoners brought in since July 15 is placed at more than 20,000.

July 20.—London dispatches state that the Germans, outfought and outgeneraled, begin a retreat across the Marne after tremendous fighting on the 18-mile stretch from Fossoy to Oeuilly. The French report 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns captured up to date.

The French official report states that the whole south bank of the Marne and further south the general line of the Priez Plateau, northeast of Courchamps, are held by the Allied forces.

The British report that under pressure the enemy has been forced to withdraw from Rossignol Wood between Hébuterne and Bucquoy. As a result of operations in the Méteren sector the British line has been advanced on a front of about 4,000 yards and Méteren and Le Waton are now held by the British troops. In the Méteren operations 453 prisoners, 10 trench mortars, and 50 machine guns were captured.

Berlin reports that the activity of the British increased in sectors toward Méteren, where they are admitted to have gained a footing altho repulsed otherwise. Between the Aisne and the Ourcq, an Allied attack is said to have been broken up, and north of Hartennes heavy Allied losses are reported, with the destruction of a number of tanks. During the night the German troops south of the Marne are said to have been withdrawn to the north bank "without being noticed by the enemy."

A London dispatch states that the British casualties reported in the past week total 16,981, compared with 14,911 the previous week. They were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 91; men, 1,411. Wounded or missing: Officers, 291; men, 15,188.

July 21.—London dispatches state that notwithstanding the 100,000 or more German reserves collected from adjoining sectors and hurled into the action south of Soissons, the Allied advance is unchecked. The French cross the Marne and capture Château Thierry, pushing the Germans back to Bézu-St. Germain. Berlin alludes to the Americans and the "Black Americans," asserting that they suffered heavy losses northwest of Château Thierry.

The French official report states that the battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front, between the Marne and the Aisne, north of the Ourcq. The heights east of La Croix and Grisolles have been occupied, and under pressure of the Franco-American forces the enemy has been driven back beyond the line of Bézu-St. Germain and Mont St. Père.

General Pershing in his report to Washington states that prisoners captured by the American troops during the battle on the Marne total 17,000, with 560 guns. The Americans continue their advance, entering the towns Courmelois, Rozet-St. Aubin and Maubry.

The German report states that between the Aisne and the Marne the Allies sought to obtain a decision in the battle by the employment of new divisions, but were repulsed with heavy losses. One section of the report states: "The fighting of yesterday ranks in achievements of leaders and troops and in its victorious results on a level with former great fighting successes which have been gained on this battle-field. The Americans have suffered especially heavy losses, and during the night, undisturbed by the enemy, we withdrew our defenses in the territory north and northeast of Château Thierry."

July 22.—French official reports state that powerful counter-attacks by the Germans between the Marne and the Ourcq were met by Franco-American troops, who increased their gains, advancing northeast of Mont Père and taking the village of Epieds. Stiff fighting between the Marne and Reims gained nothing for the enemy. Great artillery-activity is reported north of the Ourcq and on the Champagne front.

The British official report states that further ground was gained southeast of Hébuterne.

General Pershing reports fresh successes between the Aisne and the Marne, the Americans and the French crossing the Château Thierry-Soissons road, and passing through the towns of Bèzu, Epieds, and Chartèves. In the fighting during the past few days 6,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns have been taken.

Berlin reports that despite heavy defeats on July 20, the Allied forces brought into action fresh divisions and tanks that had been newly brought up and again advanced to violent attacks against the German lines. The assaults are said to have broken down with heavy losses.

July 23.—The French official report states that despite strong resistance by the enemy, who brought up fresh reserves, satisfactory results were attained by French troops in attacks on both sides of the Ourcq. New progress was also made on the right bank of the Marne. Violent engagements are reported between the Marne and Reims. In a local engagement north of Montdidier the French captured Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers, and Aubvillers. Prisoners numbering 1,500, including 30 officers, were taken.

The British report the improvement of their positions in the Hamel sector north of Albert and the advancement of their line south of Hébuterne.

Berlin reports violent partial attacks by the Allies in nearly all the sectors which are said to have been frustrated. Detachments which penetrated advanced German positions on the Marne are reported to have been thrown back to the river.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

July 16.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that in air engagements to-day, J. P. Abersphy, of Maine, shot down an enemy machine 15 miles north of Dormans. George Robertson, of Kansas City, brought down a German plane within the American lines in the same sector.

An official statement from Paris announces that since the opening of the battle on the Marne, French aviators have taken an active part, destroying two bridges filled with troops and bringing down or putting out of action 41 enemy planes, and setting on fire 9 captive balloons.

Berlin reports that 31 Allied airplanes were brought down over the battle-field on July 15 and four captive balloons destroyed.

In continuous activity throughout the day and night, Italian aviators bring down 12 hostile machines in the movement against the Austro-Hungarians.

A dispatch from Paris states that on the night of July 15 German aviators deliberately dropt bombs on the American Red Cross Hospital at Jouy, killing two enlisted men and wounding nine attachés.

July 17.—A dispatch from Paris announces that Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt was killed on July 14 in an aerial battle with two German machines over Château Thierry.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that in aerial fighting over Dormans, five German airplanes and one balloon were brought down by American airmen. French observers report that on July 16 thirteen enemy planes fell in the region which the American pursuit squadron was patrolling.

The British official report on aerial operations states that on July 15 and 16, 16 enemy machines were brought down and four others driven out of control. Six hostile balloons were shot down in flames. Ten British machines are missing.

Berlin reports 37 Allied airplanes and two captive balloons shot down over the battle-field on July 16.

A Paris dispatch states that 94 Germans were killed and 74 wounded when five German airplanes bombed a prisoners' camp near Troyes, thirty miles behind the French battle-front. Two French soldiers guarding the camp were wounded.

Rome reports that two enemy airplanes were brought down in the fighting on the Italian front on July 16.

July 18.—General Pershing reports that a hostile machine was shot down by an American aviator in the Thiancourt region.

Paris reports that French aerial forces continue to play an important part in the Marne battle. Bombing escadrilles attacked without ceasing bridges over the river, causing much loss to the enemy. Bombing expeditions were also made against cantonments, railway stations, and munition depots. Twenty-one tons of explosives were dropt during the day and fourteen during the night, doing much damage. Twenty-nine German machines were brought down or put out of action and five captive balloons were set on fire.

London states that in the operations on July 17 three German machines were shot down by the British and one driven down out of control. Six hostile balloons were set on fire. One British machine was lost.

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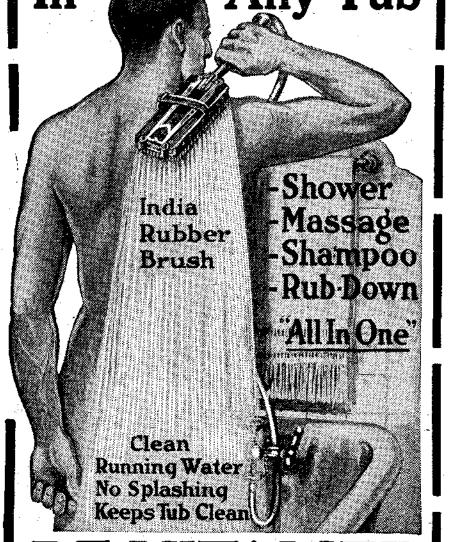

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July 19.—A London dispatch states that a report from French Headquarters announces that French and British air squadrons continue their work on the entire battle-front. On July 18 twenty German machines were brought down or put out of commission by French pilots, and two captive balloons were burned. British airmen destroyed seven German machines. Bombing groups continue their expeditions, demolishing cantonments and dispersing troops at Oulchy-le-Château and in the region of Oeuilly.

The British official report on aerial operations states that on July 18 eight hostile machines were brought down in flight and one by anti-aircraft fire. Seven British machines are missing. Bombing machines attack the Mons-Valenciennes Railway and the railways at Courtrai, Seclin, and Lille. Two British machines failed to return.

Berlin reports that chasing planes shot down 32 Allied aircraft.

July 20.—The British Air Ministry announces that British squadrons on July 19 crossed the Rhine into Germany and bombed ammunition-dumps, railways, and airdromes. Ten hostile machines and six balloons were brought down. Seven British machines are missing.

July 21.—The British communication dealing with aviation states that on July 20 fourteen enemy machines were brought down and three others driven out of control. Three German observation-balloons were destroyed. Seven British airplanes are missing.

An official Italian report states that on July 20, on the Italian front, nine enemy airplanes were brought down.

July 22.—The British Air Ministry announces that five hostile machines were brought down in air combats. Four British machines are missing.

July 23.—Berlin reports 52 Allied airplanes and four captive balloons brought down on the Marne front on July 22.

The French War Office reports 37 German airplanes brought down or put out of action on July 22. Four captive balloons were burned and many tons of bombs dropt on German concentration-points.

Amsterdam reports that repairs made to the mole at Zeebrugge by the Germans have again been destroyed by Allied airmen.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

July 18.—A Washington dispatch states that the American steamship *Westover*, an army supply-vessel, was torpedoed and sunk in the war-zone on July 11 while bound for Europe. Ten officers and men of the crew of 92 are missing.

July 19.—The United States armored cruiser *San Diego*, proceeding from Portsmouth, N.H., to New York is sunk after an explosion when 10 miles off Fire Island Light. There were on board 51 officers and 1,067 men, all but six of whom are saved. They believe that the vessel was sunk by a torpedo.

London announces that the British steamship *Carpathia* was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast on July 17. Five members of the crew were killed by the explosion. There were 215 survivors.

The British Admiralty announces that the British transport *Barunga* has been sunk by a submarine. There were no casualties.

July 20.—The British Admiralty reports that seaplanes launched from naval vessels near the coast of Germany drop bombs on airship sheds at Tondern in Schleswig, destroying two sheds and possibly a third building. Four British

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Wm T. Carnes
Mr. Carnes' signature written with Carnes arm

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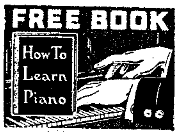

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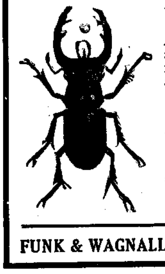

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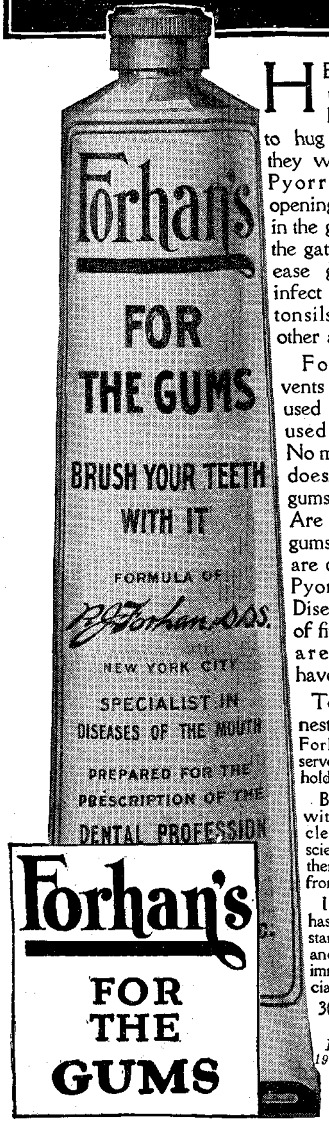

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machines failed to return and are reported to have landed in Danish territory. Danish reports of the raid state that two *Zeppelins* were destroyed.

July 21.—A dispatch from Orleans, Mass., states that a German submarine sank a Lehigh Railroad tug and her four barges three miles off the coast of Cape Cod, just north of Chatham. Three men were wounded. Three seaplanes from the naval aviation station at Chatham attacked the submarine, which finally submerged.

July 23.—A dispatch from Kennebunk, Me., states that a German submarine sinks a Gloucester fishing-schooner, *Robert and Richard*, off the southeastern coast of Maine, 65 miles east by southeast of Cape Porpoise. The crew escaped in dories.

THE ITALIAN FRONTS

July 16.—The French War Office statement announces that the villages of Rastani, Prostani, and Vina, in Albania, have been occupied by the French troops, which have pushed forward as far as the source of the Holta River, taking 620 prisoners.

Rome reports lively fighting in the northern region of the Grappa, Italian troops gaining ground and capturing 94 prisoners and seven machine guns.

July 17.—A Rome dispatch states that heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy by the British troops southeast of Asiago, where prisoners were taken. Heavy attacks by the enemy on advanced lines south of Col Tosson are repulsed.

July 20.—Paris reports that the French in conjunction with Greek and Italian troops make further advance in Albania, capturing Meran and Mount Tizee.

A Rome dispatch states that Italian troops have taken Monte Stabel and completely reoccupied Corno di Cavento. The Austrians left behind many dead and prisoners, and a large quantity of material was captured.

July 21.—Rome announces that Franco-Italian troops have again taken up their advance in Albania, carrying Point Iozi on the crest of Mali Silovez. Prisoners captured in Albania since July 19 number 2,167.

A British attack to the southwest of Asiago inflicted losses on the enemy.

July 22.—Paris dispatches state that Allied forces in Albania capture Austrian positions on the River Holta and take 100 prisoners and six machine guns. The Vienna War Office admits the continuance of the attack, but denies that gains were made.

July 23.—A dispatch from Paris states that the French and Italian troops continue to advance in Albania. In the course of two days' fighting, 600 prisoners and 12 machine guns have been captured by the French. The Italians pushing along the crest of Mali Siloves capture Hill 900 and the heights on the left bank of the River Holta.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

July 20.—Following the announcement of the death of his son Quentin, Colonel Roosevelt receives word from France of the wounding in action of his eldest son, Theodore Jr., who was removed to a hospital in Paris.

July 23.—Washington announces the American casualties to date, corrected according to the latest War Department figures as follows: Army: Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1,834; died of wounds, disease, accidents, and other causes, 2,657; wounded in action, 5,896; missing in action (including

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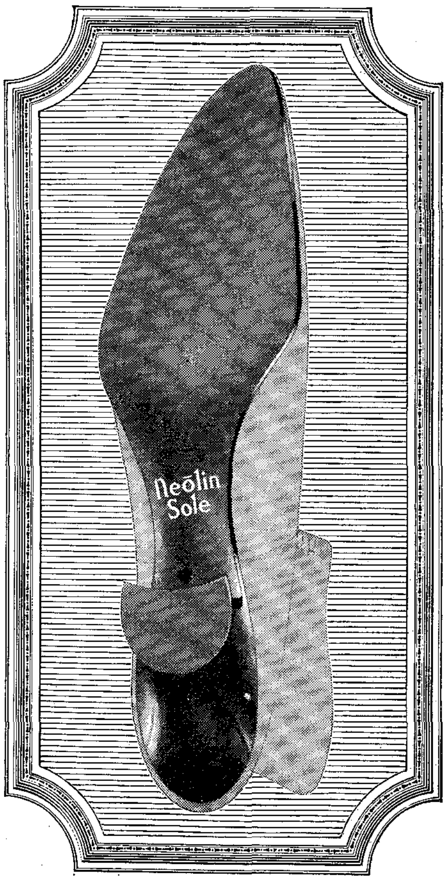

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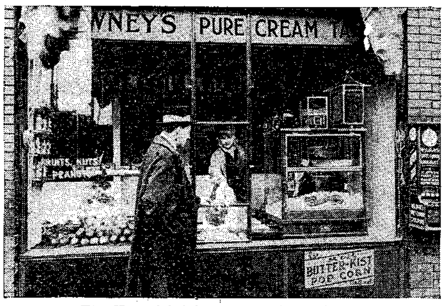

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prisoners), 611. Marines: Killed in action: 461; died of wounds, disease, accidents, and other causes, 225; wounded in action, 1,139; missing in action (including prisoners), 83.

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

July 18.—A Washington dispatch states that, according to the figures furnished to President Wilson by Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, the United States has sent to the Allied countries in the fiscal year just closed foodstuffs to the value of $1,400,000,000.

July 19.—A Washington dispatch announces that Secretary Baker decides that professional baseball is a non-essential industry, and that the players of draft age come under the "work or fight" law. Further plans for broadening the scope of the order are under consideration.

July 21.—Lieut. R. Y. Snyder, of Elmira, N. Y., and Lieut. O. J. Tanner, of Moorehead, Minn., aviation instructors at Carruthers Field, Fort Worth, Tex., are killed in a 1,000-foot fall.

July 23.—Upward of 2,000,000 rifles have been manufactured by the United States since the nation entered the war, Washington announces. The total output of cartridges of all kinds inspected and accepted up to July 19 was 2,014,815,584. The daily average output is about 15,000,000.

President Wilson issues a proclamation taking over during the period of the war the 28,000,000 miles of telephone- and telegraph-wires in the United States. Control is vested in Postmaster General Burleson, and the lines will be taken over at midnight July 31.

President Wilson by proclamation assumes control of the Cape Cod Canal, connecting Cape Cod and Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, and directs the Railroad administration to operate it.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

July 16.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a periodical report to the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, pays high tribute to the peace views enunciated by President Wilson, agrees with his general principles, and declares that Austria is ready to discuss peace, but fears that the Allies' "obstinacy" regarding territorial demands is insurmountable.

July 20.—A Paris dispatch announces that a German radiogram publishes an official *communiqué* signed "Ludendorff, Chief of General Staff." This was the title of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, of whom no mention has been made for some time in official German dispatches.

July 23.—A Central News dispatch from Bern to London states that, according to information from Berlin, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is seriously ill and has taken no part in the military operations of the present year.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

July 18.—London states that a Turkish report claims that in fighting in Palestine on July 13 and 14, a British cavalry division supported by tanks was wiped out. Reuter's correspondent in Palestine states that the Turkish attack proved costly and failed to gain an inch of ground. The British took 600 prisoners, half of whom were Germans.

FOREIGN

July 16.—A dispatch from Seattle states that a vessel arriving from the Orient brings word of the completion in Japan of 9 large freighters for the United

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot=Ease to be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot=Ease in their shoes each morning.

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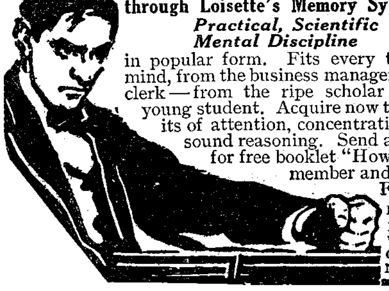

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States under the shipping agreement recently signed.

July 17.—A London dispatch states that the epidemic of cholera is sweeping over European Russia to the German border. Five hundred persons are reported to be dying daily in Petrograd.

A Paris dispatch announces that Mr. Duval, director of the *Bonnet Rouge*, is executed for treasonable actions against the French Government.

July 19.—A London dispatch states that Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, arrives in that city to make a survey of the food situation in Europe.

July 20.—A London dispatch states that a Russian wireless communication announces that Nicholas Romanof, former Czar of Russia, was executed on July 16. The former Empress and Alexis Romanof, the former heir-apparent, have been sent to a place of security, it is stated.

July 21.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the entire property of Nicholas Romanof, his wife, and mother, as well as all other members of the royal house, including deposits in foreign banks, has been forfeited to the Russian Republic.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that advices from Vienna announce the resignation of Dr. von Seidler, the Austrian Premier, and his Cabinet.

DOMESTIC

July 16.—President Wilson signs the wire-control bill, which empowers him to take over the telegraph and telephone systems of the country at any time during the war, but it is intimated that he has no intention of immediately exercising this authority.

July 22.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt issues a statement in which he declares that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination for Governor of New York.

According to Chairman Sherley, of the House Appropriations Committee, the next twelve months of the war will cost the United States in cash $24,000,000,000, and contracts to be paid in later years amount to nearly $5,500,000,000 more.

Duffy Won.—An elderly Colonel, about to retire, was holding "officer hours" for the last time and four old offenders were brought in for punishment.

The Colonel looked them over wearily, and then said:

"I've been listening to the yarns and excuses you men have concocted for the past three years and I'm tired of them all. If any of you can think of something new, I'll let you off without punishment. If you can't, I'll give you the limit."

"I took just one drink, and it made me ill, Colonel," began the first.

"Old stuff," said the Colonel."

The second offender's alarm-clock had failed to work, and the third offender had bad news from home. There was nothing new in this, and each was given the limit.

However, the Colonel's eyes brightened at the approach of the fourth culprit, an Irishman.

"Be original, Duffy. Tell me something new," urged the Colonel.

"Well, Colonel," Duffy began, with his eyes a-twinkle, "when Oi heard the sad news that you was goin' to l'ave us, it made me so down-hearted that Oi wint to the nearest public house and drowned me sorrows."

"You win!" exploded the Colonel. "Now get out!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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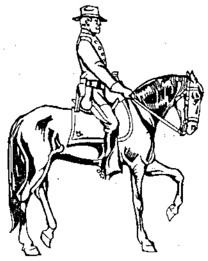

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

LIVING COSTS NOW AND IN CIVIL-WAR TIMES

WILLIAM E. SIMMONS, writing in the New York *World*, declares that the increase in living costs at the present time, after only a little more than one year in the war, has been greater than the increases in the fourth year of the Civil War, and there was an added factor in the Civil War—a greatly depreciated currency. In his article Mr. Simmons first presents conditions as they were just at the outbreak of the present war:

"There had been a steady increase in the prices of meats and some other necessities for several years before the outbreak of the war, due to basic economic conditions, such as disproportionate growth of population to that of live stock, and, generally speaking, the preponderance of population over production, of which the world was warned by Malthus several generations ago. The multiplication of mouths demands more food, and unless new and more fruitful methods of production are devised the earth refuses to respond.

"But the war has greatly aggravated natural conditions that threatened to become serious of themselves. The tremendous transference of energy in Europe from production to destruction, and the consequent demand on this country for foodstuffs, have sent the prices of all commodities soaring. But added to that is the profiteering factor, which the Trade Commission has shown by its recent report to be flagrantly active."

Mr. Simmons then presents a table taken from the November, 1917, Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, giving prices per pound in cents and fractions as follows:

	1914	*1915*	*1916*	*1917*
Sirloin steak	27.0	26.5	28.4	29.6
Round steak	24.7	23.8	25.7	25.9
Rib roast	20.8	20.4	21.8	25.9
Plate roast	13.1	12.3	13.1	16.3
Chuck roast	17.9	16.5	17.7	21.8
Pork chops	23.6	22.5	26.1	28.8
Bacon	29.0	27.0	29.6	44.2
Ham	29.1	26.2	37.2	40.9
Lard	15.6	13.8	22.2	29.6
Hens	21.9	20.8	24.3	36.2
Salmon, canned	...	19.8	20.2	27.7
Butter	37.8	32.5	39.0	49.6
Cheese	...	22.7	23.0	33.5
Flour	03.7	03.8	04.8	08.2
Corn-meal	03.3	03.3	03.4	08.2
Rice	...	09.1	08.1	10.8
Potatoes	01.8	01.4	02.8	04.5
Onions	...	03.0	04.6	04.6
Beans, navy	...	07.6	12.1	18.8
Prunes	...	13.5	13.4	16.3
Raisins, seeded	...	12.5	12.9	14.8
Sugar	7.9	06.5	07.7	09.8
Coffee	...	29.9	29.9	30.5
Tea	...	54.6	54.6	61.2

The latest prices above quoted are nearly a year old, and since they were published a considerable advance has taken place all along the line. Meats especially are much higher, and the same is true of fruits. Mr. Simmons says that during the Civil War "prices rose from 100 to 117 per cent., but necessities were relatively cheaper than at present, because, as above indicated, the currency was depreciated." In January, 1864, gold was at a premium of 52. Emerson David Fite, assistant professor of history in Yale University, is quoted as describing "Social and Industrial Conditions During the Civil War" as follows:

"The situation in New York City at the end of the year 1863 is typical of the period. Eggs had then reached 25 cents per dozen, from 15 cents in 1861; cheese, 18 cents from 8 cents; potatoes, $2.25 from $1.50 per bushel, and for all the necessities of life there was an advance ranging from 60 to 75 and in some cases even 100 per cent. Wages, on the other hand, lagged behind; the blacksmith's increase was only from $1.75 to $2 per day, that of common laborers from $1 to $1.25, that of bricklayers from $1.25 to $2, and the average increase in all the trades was about 25 per cent., or less than one-half the increase of prices. The winter of 1863–1864 and the ensuing months were accordingly a time of unusual industrial unrest, which increased in severity as the discrepancy between wages and prices continued. The dollar was slowly but surely diminishing in value, and labor engaged in a determined struggle to force wages up, capital to keep them down. The advantage lay with the employing classes, but labor in 1864 recovered much of the ground that had been lost in the two previous years, and the war closed with wages much nearer prices than a year earlier. It was generally agreed at the time that prices during the entire war-period advanced approximately 100 per cent and wages from 50 to 60 per cent."

Labor at the present time is much better off than then. Next, Mr. Simmons presents, as to the rise of prices in the Civil War, the following table from *The Merchants' Magazine* of December, 1864:

	1862	*1864*
Copper, 100 lbs	$22.00 @$25.00	$41.00 @$42.00
Coal, ton	4.50 @ 5.00	9.00 @ 10.00
Iron, pig	21.00 @ 25.00	48.00 @ 49.00
Lead, 100 lbs	6.50 @ 6.75	11.75 @ 12.00
Nails, 100 lbs	3.25 @ 3.75	6.00 @ 6.25
Ashes, pot bbl	5.50 @ 5.75	8.75 @ 8.87
Dry cod, cwt	3.37 @ 4.25	6.50 @ 7.00
Flour, bbl	4.50 @ 5.60	7.30 @ 7.35
Corn, 100 bush	58.50 @ 60.00	131.00 @134.00
Hay, 100 lbs	.80 @ .85	1.35 @ 1.40
Wheat, bush	1.30 @ 1.45	1.63 @ 1.65
Hemp, cwt	10.00 @ 11.25	14.00 @ 16.12
Barley, bush	.85 @ 1.00	1.35 @ 1.50
Oats, bush	.37 @ .39	.90 @ .91
Hops, 100 lbs	14.00 @ 20.00	26.00 @ 33.00
Clover seed, 100 lbs	7.50 @ 7.75	12.50 @ 13.50
Lime, bbl	.60 @ .65	1.25 @ 1.35
Oil, whale, gal	.25 @ .35	.58 @ .60
Oil, coal, gal	.48 @ .57	1.10 @ 1.12
Pork, bbl	13.25 @ 13.75	21.75 @ 23.50
Beef, bbl	5.50 @ 8.00	10.00 @ 15.00
Lard, 100 lbs	7.50 @ 8.25	13.59 @ 14.00
Whisky, 100 gals	25.00 @ 25.50	89.00 @ 91.00
Tallow, 100 lbs	8.75 @ 9.00	12.62 @ 12.75
Whalebone, 100 lbs	68.00 @ 70.00	150.00 @155.00
Wool, fleece, 100 lbs	52.00 @ 53.00	78.00 @ 82.00
Wool, pl'd, 100 lbs	44.00 @ 45.00	70.00 @ 75.00
Butter, 100 lbs	16.00 @ 21.00	36.00 @ 37.00
Cheese, 100 lbs	5.00 @ 7.00	15.00 @ 18.00

Mr. Simmons calls attention to the fact that wheat flour, one of the prime necessities, "was at no time during the Civil War above $7.35 per barrel, which is somewhat less than four cents per pound," while at the present time it is seven cents per pound, "or close to 100 per cent. higher than the top notch of the '60s." Lard has already advanced about 100 per cent., while its greatest advance during the Civil War was 75 per cent. Other comments are made as follows:

"The present-day advance in the price of clothing in general has not been proportionate with the advance of foodstuffs, tho it has been considerable, especially as to the cheaper grades. Cotton shirts that sold for 48 cents in 1913 are now bringing 90 cents to $1. Cheap hosiery has also about doubled in value. Suits that formerly sold for $15 are now bringing $17, which is about 10 per cent. advance. Cotton goods during the Civil War were exceptionally high, owing to the difficulty of procuring the staple. After the stocks on hand at the beginning of the war were exhausted, New England mills shut down because of inability to get supplies. In 1864 raw cotton ruled at 72 cents per pound, while at one time it touched $1.90. Cotton goods of all kinds were therefore extraordinarily high."

Mr. Simmons concludes that "the public

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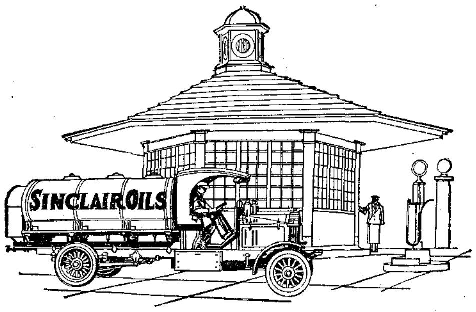

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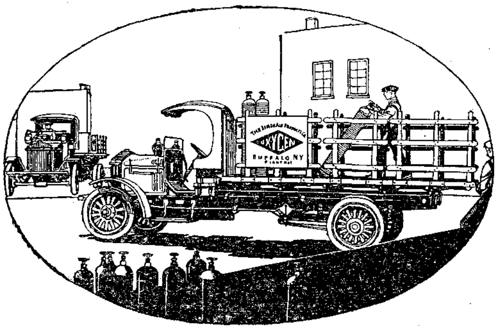

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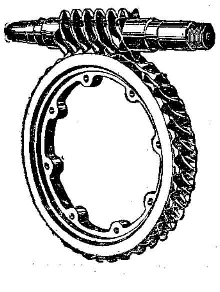

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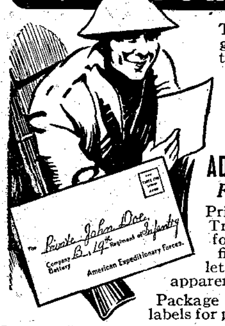
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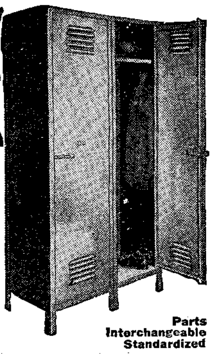

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spirit manifested at present is much more admirable than that displayed in the '60s," as shown by the following first-hand description of life in those days, as compared with what we see on every hand to-day. Said the New York *Independent* of June 25, 1864:

"Who at the North would ever think of war if he had not a friend in the Army or did not read the newspapers? Go into Broadway and we will show you what is meant by the word 'extravagance.' Ask Stewart about the demand for camel's-hair shawls and he will say 'monstrous.' Ask Tiffany what kind of diamonds and pearls are called for. He will answer 'the prodigious,' 'as near hen's-egg size as possible,' 'price no object.' What kind of carpetings are now wanted? None but 'extra.' Brussels and velvets are now used from basement to garret. Ingrains and three-plys won't do at all.

"Call a moment at a carriage repository. In reply to your first question you will be told, 'Never such a demand before, sir.' And as for horses, the medium-priced $500 kind are all out of the market. A good pair of fast ones, 'all right,' will go for $1,000 sooner than a basket of strawberries will sell for four cents. Those a 'little extra' will bring $1,500 to $2,000, while the 'superb' 2.40 sort will bring any price among the high numbers."

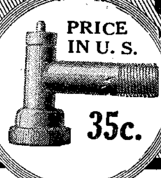
OUR PROPOSED INCOME-TAX INCREASE COMPARED WITH BRITISH TAXES

It appears from a compilation made for *The Wall Street Journal* that if the new rate for the normal income tax became an increase from the present 4 per cent. to 12 per cent. the tax would still be far lower than the English tax. On only the very largest incomes would the United States tax run higher than the English, but on the great mass of incomes English taxes are far more severe than ours would be, even with an increase in the normal tax to 10 per cent. or 12 per cent., which would reach all incomes above $1,000 or $2,000, and would bring in vast revenues. The writer says:

"The great bulk, numerically, of incomes taxed in 1917 was in the field reached by the lowering of the exemption in the 1917 law. Figures have not yet been compiled as to how many were taxed in this field or the amount to be collected. Estimates vary from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 returns, but are all guesswork. It is a fact, however, that no one of these new taxpayers was called on to contribute more than $40 to the Government, as the rate was only 2 per cent., while all other incomes paid a basic normal tax of 4 per cent. The lowest rate for normal tax in Great Britain is 2 shillings and 3 pence on the pound, or 11¼ per cent., and the exemption is only $600. The basic normal tax under the new English law is 6 shillings on the pound, or 30 per cent., on all incomes over $25,000.

"If the new normal tax in the United States were made uniformly 12 per cent.—wiping out the 2 per cent. discrimination of the 1917 law—a single man in this country with a salary of $1,500 a year would be called on to pay $60 in income tax, as against an English tax of $101.25. Assuming that the normal tax were raised to 12 per cent. and the surtax and excess tax were left as at present, an unmarried American with a salary of $10,000 would pay $1,430.20, while the unmarried Englishman would pay $2,250. If the Englishman derived his $10,000 income from rentals, his tax would be increased to $2,625, while the American tax would be reduced to $1,165—an Irish dividend on effort.

"Advancing to a level where the British surtax becomes effective, take a salary of $20,000. The English normal tax on this



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would be $6,000 and the surtax $812.50 (figuring $5 to the pound), a total of $6,812.50. At the suggested rate of 12 per cent., the American's normal tax would be $2,145.60 (rate applying to $20,000, less $1,000 exemption and $1,120 excess tax); the surtax would be $444 and the excess tax $1,120; a total of $3,709.60. If the American cut non-tax-free coupons for his income instead of working for it, his tax would be reduced to $2,780, making it more than $600, less than one-half the English tax. This, be it remembered, is figuring the American normal tax at the supposititious rate of 12 per cent.

"Going abruptly to an income of $1,000,000, the American normal tax at 12 per cent. would be $119,880, against an English normal tax of $300,000. The increase in the American normal tax would be $79,960 over present rates. The American surtax at present rates would be $435,300, as against a British surtax of $217,915; total American, $555,180, English, $519,687.50. No account is taken in this computation of any excess tax on the American income. With an income of $3,000,000, the American normal tax at 12 per cent. would be $359,880, an increase of $239,960 over present rates. The surtax at present rates would be $1,680,300, a total of $2,040,180, or nearly 70 per cent., the rate on the last $1,000,000 being at 75 per cent. The corresponding British tax is, normal, $900,000, and surtax $669,685; total, $1,569,685, or nearly 52 per cent., the actual maximum rate being 52½ per cent. on all excess over $50,000.

"Express in tabular form, comparative results from a normal tax of 12 per cent., combined with present surtax rates and assuming all income up to $50,000 to be earned income for a single man, would be as follows:

Income	*U. S. Tax*	*Per Cent.*	*British Tax*	*Per Cent.*
$1,500	$60.00	4.00	$101.25	6.75
3,000	240.00	8.00	375.00	12.50
5,000	480.00	9.60	750.00	15.00
7,500	739.40	10.52	1,406.25	18.75
10,000	1,430.20	14.30	2,250.00	22.50
15,000	2,534.80	16.90	4,812.50	32.08
20,000	3,709.60	18.55	6,812.50	34.06
30,000	6,336.00	21.12	11,187.50	37.29
40,000	8,956.00	22.39	15,937.50	39.84
50,000	11,855.20	23.71	20,937.50	40.18
75,000	18,605.20	24.81	34,062.50	45.42
100,000	26,855.20	26.80	47,187.50	47.19
150,000	46,355.20	30.90	73,437.50	48.96
250,000	92,355.20	36.94	125,937.50	50.37
500,000	235,355.20	47.07	257,187.50	51.44
700,000	359,355.20	51.33	362,187.50	51.74
750,000	390,355.20	52.05	388,437.50	51.79
1,000,000	557,855.20	55.78	519,687.50	51.97
3,000,000	2,042,855.20	68.09	1,569,687.50	52.32
10,000,000	7,292,855.20	72.93	5,244,687.50	52.45

"With additional exemption of $1,000 for heads of families and $200 each for dependent children, the United States figures in the table would be reduced by $120 for the $1,000 exemption and $24 for each child. There are similar deductions to be made in the English figures. Furthermore, for incomes above $50,000, deduction for the excess tax has not been figured exactly in order to avoid long computations. This would slightly reduce the figure on the large incomes. But for demonstrative purposes, the table gives a fairly accurate general comparison of the range of taxes under the proposed English law and a tentative 12 per cent. normal rate under our law.

"It will be noticed that the rates would come together just below $750,000. It is in the range between $5,000 and $500,000 incomes that greatest divergence in rates occurs. The British tax takes its largest jump between $10,000 and $15,000, where the surtax begins to operate. The United States gradations are erratic and irregular, showing the haphazard manner in which the steps of the surtax were applied."

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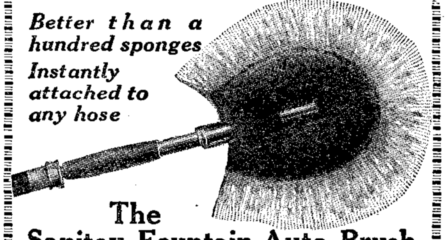

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permanent improvements over revenues during the fiscal year 1917 amounted to $69,461,352, or $3.90 per capita. Taking the entire 219 cities as a group, the excess of expenditures amounted to $42,484,423, or $1.28 per capita. The net indebtedness of these cities aggregated $2,587,082,507, or $77.78 per capita. Ninety-six cities, or 44 per cent. of the total number, are operating under the commission form of government. These facts, together with many others of a related character, are brought out in a report entitled "Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 30,000, 1917," soon to be issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census. The report was compiled under the direction of Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician for statistics of States and cities. Other data in the report are given as follows:

"The total revenues of the 219 cities during the year were $1,065,537,142, or $32.04 per capita; the aggregate payments for expenses and interest, $821,491,575, or $24.70 per capita; and the aggregate outlays, $286,529,990, or $8.61 per capita. Of the total revenues, $742,320,878, or almost 70 per cent., represented receipts from various kinds of taxes. The bulk of this amount, $666,402,637, was derived from the 'general property tax,' made up of taxes on real and personal property. Of the remainder, the largest item, $36,974,797, was contributed by taxes on the liquor traffic. This amount was smaller than the corresponding sums reported for the fiscal years 1915 and 1916—$39,606,956 and $38,024,542, respectively—altho the total number of cities covered by the inquiry has been increasing from year to year.

"Next to taxes the largest source of revenue was found in the earnings of public-service enterprises, which amounted to $106,158,783. This sum is considerably more than double the amount of payments for expenses of public-service enterprises, $46,625,421. The bulk of the earnings of these enterprises came from water-supply systems, from which the receipts aggregated $83,858,440. Another important source of revenue consists of special assessments and special charges—levied mainly to defray the cost of outlays—which amounted to $83,195,596.

"An examination of the per capita figures for the cities covered by the report brings out the somewhat surprizing fact that, altho the per capita expenditures for net governmental costs in individual cities vary greatly, there is little difference in the averages for the several size-groups of cities having fewer than 300,000 inhabitants. The average for the ninety-one cities having from 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants was $25.11; for the sixty-two cities of 50,000 to 100,000, $24.75; and for the forty-five cities of 100,000 to 300,000, $26.39. For the larger cities, however, considerably higher figures are shown—$37.50 for the 300,000 to 500,000 group, and $38.17 for the group having more than 500,000 inhabitants each; but the differences between these figures and those for the other three groups are due in part to the fact that per capita county expenditures are included in the figures for such of the larger cities as are situated in counties. This has been done in order to provide a fair basis of comparability in the case of the larger cities, in some of which the functions usually pertaining to counties are discharged by the municipalities, while others are situated in counties and are dependent upon county organizations in this respect. The report shows, under principal heads, the amounts of county revenues and costs so included.

"A comparison of the figures for the 146 cities, in regard to which data are available for earlier years as far back as 1903, shows that the per capita governmental cost payments increased from $24.64 in that year to $33.26 in 1917, or about 35 per cent. This increase appears mainly in the items for expenses of general departments and interest, the former having advanced from $13.25 to $19.53, and the latter from $2.06 to $3.66. The per capita expenditures for outlays for permanent improvements were only slightly greater in 1917 than in 1903—$8.68 in the later year as against $8.23 in the earlier; and the 1917 figure shows a decline from $10.60 in 1915 to $8.91 in 1916. The per capita expenses of public service enterprises increased moderately from $1.10 in 1903 to $1.39 in 1917. These expenses, however, are less than half as great as the net revenues from such enterprises, which increased from $2.42 per capita in 1903 to $4.13 in 1917.

"Since the number of cities covered by the statistics is increasing from year to year, comparisons with earlier periods are most reliable when limited to those cities for which figures for the earlier as well as the later years are available. A comparison of this kind, embracing 146 cities and covering the period 1903–1917, shows a continual increase in the expenditures for governmental costs, including outlays, the total for the later year, $1,007,290,346, being nearly double that for the earlier, $514,189,206. The true significance of the increase, however, is better measured by the per capita expenditures, which increased from $24.64 in 1903 to $32.26 in 1917, the latter figure exceeding the former by nearly 35 per cent. The 1917 figure, it may be noted, altho slightly exceeding that for 1916, $33.13, was somewhat less than the corresponding one for 1915, $34.53. During the same time the corresponding per capita for the nation as a whole increased from $7.91 to $23.40. The figure for the fiscal year 1917, during a part of which the country was engaged in the war, was, of course, much greater than during normal times. During the preceding years the per capita expenditures of the cities were roughly three times as great as those of the nation.

"The per capita expenditures of the 146 cities increased during the period 1903–1916 by 34.5 per cent., a rate somewhat greater than the corresponding one for the Federal Government, 31 per cent.

"The aggregate net indebtedness—that is, funded and floating debt less assets in general sinking funds—for the entire 219 cities amounted to $2,587,082,507, or $77.78 per capita.

"The net indebtedness of New York City alone, $987,347,610, was more than three-fifths as great as the total for all other cities of over 30,000 taken together, and more than eight times as great as the net indebtedness of Philadelphia, which ranked second in this respect with $121,316,234. The per capita indebtedness of New York City, $176.22, was greater than that of any other large city, but the corresponding per capita for Philadelphia, $70.97, not only was much below the average for the large cities but was less even than the average for all cities of over 30,000. In per capita net indebtedness, however, Chicago and St. Louis with $28.70 and $25.07, respectively, stood far below all the other large cities and most of the small ones.

"The commission form of government prevails in 96 of the 219 cities covered by the report. These cities, of which the largest is Buffalo, N. Y., are distributed throughout twenty-eight States, and include also the District of Columbia. Of fifteen cities of over 30,000 inhabitants in which the matter of adopting the commission form of government has been submitted to popular vote during the past four years, seven adopted the proposed change and eight rejected it."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. O. R.," Carnduff, Sask., Can.—"Please pronounce *Pĕronne, Lens, Bapaume,* and *strategist.*"

Pĕronne is pronounced *pe''ron'—e* as in *prey, o* as in *not, n* as in French *bon; Lens, lan—a* as in *art, n* as in French *bon; Bapaume, ba''pom'—a* as in art, *o* as in *go; strategist, strat'i-jist—a* as in *fat, i* as in *habit, i* as in *hit.*

"E. V. M.," Gladstone, N. J.—"Kindly give me the proper pronunciations of *Lenine, chevrons, grenade, lieutenant, Verdun,* and *Clemenceau.*"

They are pronounced as follows: *lenine, len'in—e* as in *get, i* as in *police; chevron, shev'ran—sh* as in *ship, e* as in *get, a* as in *final; grenade, gri-ned'—i* as in *habit, e* as in *prey; lieutenant,* in the United States, *liu-ten'ant—iu* as *eu* in *feud*, *e* as in *get, a* as in *final;* in England, pronounced *lef-ten'ant—e*'s as in *get, a* as in *final; Verdun, ver'dun—e* as in *get, u* as in *but, n* as in French *bon; Clemenceau, kle''man''so'—e* as in *prey, a* as in *art, n* as in French *bon, o* as in *go.*

"N. E. M.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Please pronounce *bomb* and *Trotzky.*"

Bomb is pronounced *bum—u* as in *but,* or *bom—o* as in *not. Trotzky* is pronounced *tro'ski—o* as in *go, i* as in *police.*

"E. A. T.," Wetumka, Okla.—"(1) Explain what is meant by the 'Religion of Valor' as used with respect to Germany. (2) What are the names of France and Germany corresponding to 'John Bull' applied as to England, and 'Uncle Sam' as applied to the United States?"

(1) "The Religion of Valor" is chivalry of the conquerors toward the conquered, a relation which has not been demonstrated by Germany in her violation of the territory of Luxemburg, Belgium, or France, or in any part of the world where her hordes have penetrated. (2) *Jean Crapaud* is the popular nickname for the French nation, while the French peasant is called *Jacques Bonhomme. Deutscher Michel,* signifying a simple countryman, is the nickname applied to the German people; also, *Hans Wurst.*

"P. F. H.," New York, N. Y.—"Will you kindly pronounce the words *Soissons* and *Cantigny?*"

Soissons is pronounced *swa''son'—a* as in *artistic, o* as in *not, n* as in French *bon; Cantigny, kan''ti''nyi'—a* as in *art, n* as in French *bon, i*'s as in *police.*

"C. C. H.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"In the expression, 'What hath God wrought!' or some such words to the same effect, which I believe were uttered by Mr. Bell in the first trial of the telephone, I take the words 'hath wrought' to be a verb in the present perfect tense. If this is a verb, will you please give me its principal parts?"

Wrought is a participle of the verb *work,* now archaic except in the sense of to effect and to work into shape. "Hath wrought" is an archaic form of the perfect tense of the indicative mode, third person singular.

"M. E. S.," Madisonville, Ky.—"Please inform me when and why *St. Petersburg* was changed to *Petrograd,* and the significance of the new name."

The name *St. Petersburg* was changed to *Petrograd* on September 1, 1914, because, after the outbreak of war between Russia and Germany, the first, or German form, became distasteful to the Russians, and the second, or Russian form, was substituted.

"C. D. S.," Drinkwater, Sask., Can.—"Did the commission appointed to examine the *Maine* find any evidence implicating the Spanish officials in its destruction?"

An American board of inquiry into the causes that led to the destruction of the *Maine,* under the presidency of Capt. W. T. Sampson, made a complete examination of the wreck and reported on March 21, 1898, to the Navy Department that the explosion was caused by an exterior mine, the principal reason for this decision being the upheaval of the ship's bottom. There was no evidence implicating the Spanish Government, but it has been suggested that the explosion was the work of Cuban sympathizers, who planned it to gain the help of America.

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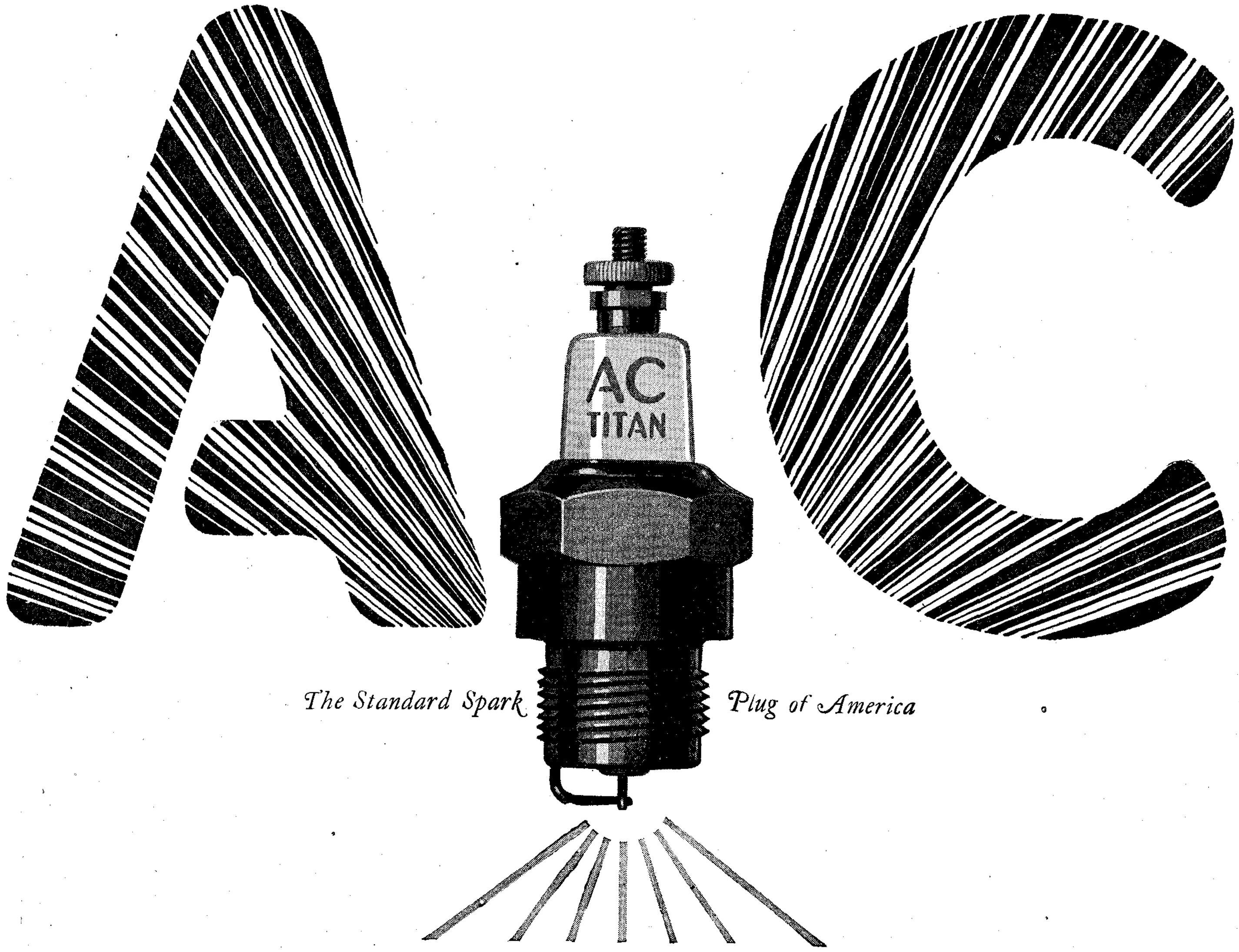
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